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COURTROOM CROWDED.

People Attracted by the Presence of Hon. W. J. Bryan.

AS COUNSEL FOR NEBRASKA.

Case to Test the Maximum Freight Law in the United States Supreme Court—All Railroads Are Deeply Concerned.

Washington, April 6.—The crowds about the United States supreme court were a slight reminder of the late campaign. They were attracted by the presence in the courtroom of Hon. W. J. Bryan, late Democratic candidate for the presidency, who had been announced to appear as counsel for the state of Nebraska in the argument of what are known as the maximum freight rate cases.

The limited capacity of the courtroom was taxed long before the coming of the court at noon and the corridors outside were soon filled by a throng anxious to secure admission whenever places inside should be vacated. Mr. Bryan was in the courtroom early, occupying a seat beside Mr. Smythe, attorney general of Nebraska, with whom he was to appear in the case.

The Nebraska case was not reached until 3 p. m., and John L. Webster, of counsel for the state was then recognized to open the argument. He consumed the remainder of the day and had not concluded when the court adjourned.

When Mr. Webster finishes, as he probably will between 12 1. Mr. Bryan will be heard.

The railroads are represented by James C. Carter of New York. The decision of the case will determine the constitutionality of the Nebraska law of 1898 fixing a maximum rate for freight charges on the part of railroads operating in the state.

The railroad companies enjoined the state officials from carrying out the provisions of the law on the ground among others that the rate fixed was not sufficient for the maintenance of the roads.

The state appeals the case, which is considered of greater than state importance because of its bearing upon similar conditions in other states.

THE RIVER CASE.

The President Advised to Protest Against Shooting Insurgent General.

Washington, April 6.—The senate by unanimous vote adopted a resolution reciting the reports that General Ruiz Rivera, the Cuban commander, is about to be tried by drumhead court-martial and shot, and expressing the judgment of the senate that if these reports are true the president of the United States should protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

This resolution becomes effective as a measure of advice to the president immediately.

Although opposition was withdrawn on the final vote there was spirited opposition in the early stages of the debate, and a test vote on the comparative Cuban and anti-Cuban sentiment in the senate. The test occurred on a motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), who has been prominently identified with the opposition to Cuban resolutions, made the

motion to refer, and it was supported by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, another prominent figure in the opposition to Cuban resolutions. The debate was very spirited, and at times quite personal, Mr. Allen of Nebraska and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire clashing with Mr. Hoar. The Hale motion to refer was defeated—21 to 27—and the resolution adopted—44 to 9. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Hale refrained from voting.

Another Cuban resolution comes up soon, that of Mr. Morgan of Alabama, declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents.

After the disposal of the Cuban question the day was given to speeches. Mr. Elkins of West Virginia speaking for two hours on the development of the American merchant marine, and Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky advocating the passage of the bankruptcy bill, known as the Torrey bill, now before the senate.

Late in the day a joint resolution by Mr. Bate of Tennessee was agreed to directing the surgeon general of the marine hospital service to aid the Mississippi river flood sufferers by the distribution of tents, blankets, food and medicine under the epidemic fund of 1893, and to purchase further supplies under the present epidemic fund for similar distribution.

When the Cuban debate was precipitated Mr. Allen emphatically dissented, he said, from the proposition that the American congress must sit idly by while this savagery and barbarous contest proceeds at our very threshold. Within 100 miles of our shore women and children are being butchered, and the methods of civilized warfare set at defiance.

Mr. Allen declared that Spain's course had been one of bloodshed and cruelty. This was so notably true as to recent events in the Philippine Islands and in Cuba that Spain had been made an "outlaw nation," not entitled to recognition by civilized countries. It was time for us to act, declared the senator.

"If the president of the United States will send his navy to Cuba," exclaimed Mr. Allen, "and warn Spain that she must observe the methods of civilized warfare or that every Spanish seaport would be razed to its foundation, hostilities would cease and Cuba would be free within three months."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) responded in a calm and impressive manner. He spoke of the aspirations of the founders of the government in establishing the senate as the stay and resisting power against those passionate and fitful gusts of sentiment that had wrecked every other republic on earth.

About Forest Reservations.

Washington, April 6.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry the secretary of the interior sent to the senate copies of the correspondence on file in his office bearing upon the executive order of Feb. 22 establishing a number of forest reservations in the western states. The most important document of the series is a letter from Secretary Francis to President Cleveland dated Feb. 6, recommending the creation of these reservations. From this letter it appears that the reservations were selected and the boundaries established upon the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences, which had investigated the question through a subcommittee, composed largely of college professors, at the instance of Secretary Smith. Secretary Francis' letter shows that he warmly approved the selections made, covering 21,379,845 acres, and that he suggested the issuance of the proclamation on Washington's birthday.

The Flood Sufferers.

Washington, April 6.—The president had another interview with Representative Cushman of Tennessee and R. C. Graves of Memphis, chairman of the relief committee, and J. S. Mencken, the chairman, at which the situation was again reviewed. Mr. Graves subsequently prepared a written statement containing all the data in his possession as to the condition of the sufferers. Mr. McKinley has not yet decided just when he will send the special message to congress.

Cannons For Uncle Sam.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 6.—The Bethlehem Iron company made a shipment for the United States government for Sandy Hook, N. J., of 24 cannons loaded on 24 flatcars. The shipment was made up principally of eight and 10 inch guns, being finished complete, ready for mounting.

Enables In Sight.

New York, April 6.—The visible supply of grain as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange is as follows: Wheat, 38,612,000 bushels; decrease, 411,000 bushels; corn, 25,318,000 bushels; increase, 155,000 bushels; oats, 13,615,000 bushels; decrease, 180,000 bushels.

Will Carry Bicycles Free.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Chief Consul Samuel A. Boyle of the League of American Wheelmen of Pennsylvania completed arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad company whereby the company agrees to carry bicycles free over the entire system.

Money For Sanitary Purposes.

Paris, April 6.—The chamber voted a credit of 275,000 francs for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the precautions taken against the introduction of the plague from India.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Results of Political Contests Throughout Ohio.

DEMOCRATS MAKE GAINS.

Their Notable Victory in the State Is the Election of Gustave Tafel Over the Republican Candidate in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 6.—The election in Cincinnati was for mayor and other city officers and members of the board of legislation. The Republican ticket was headed by Levi C. Goodale for mayor, and the Democratic ticket by Gustave Tafel, the latter being elected by a plurality of 7,320.

The city gave McKinley a plurality of almost 20,000 last November, and Caldwell, Republican for mayor three years ago, a plurality of 6,755.

The Democratic ticket had three Republicans on it, for city auditor, treasurer and corporation counsel, but under the recently enacted Dana law it could not be called a fusion or independent ticket.

The ticket headed by Gustave Tafel was victorious throughout, the lowest plurality being for one of the Republicans, E. O. Eschley, for city treasurer, who received only 309 plurality, and against whom a fight was made on account of the construction of new waterworks and for other local reasons.

There was a total vote of over 65,000, as compared with 78,000 last November, being an unusually large vote for a local or spring election.

The issue here was on George B. Cox, who has been recognized as a boss in the city and county politics for years, and controlling factor in state politics. The ticket headed by Goodale was named by Cox and the issue was made against it as a Cox ticket. The Democratic gains were made in the Republican wards.

Black Is Elected.

Columbus, O., April 6.—The total vote cast in Columbus at the municipal election was 24,607. Samuel L. Black, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by 427, but the Republicans elect Samuel J. Swartz as police judge and four Republican constables. Elliott B. Armstrong, the Democratic candidate for justice of the peace, was elected over J. L. Bachman, Republican, by 334. The vote for mayor was as follows: Black (Dem.), 12,353; Tompkins (Rep.), 11,956; Candy (Pro.), 238. There was no marked issue in the campaign, both sides accusing each other of being run by a ring. The impression prevailed, however, that Democratic success meant a more liberal construction of the liquor laws than a Republican victory. McKinley carried this city by about 2,000 last fall.

McKinley Re-Elected.

Cleveland, April 6.—The returns of the municipal election indicate that Mayor McKinley, Republican, has been re-elected by a majority of from 1,000 to 1,500 over John H. Farley, Democrat. This is a Democratic gain of about 2,000 over the vote of last fall, when the city gave a Republican majority of about 3,700. All the other candidates on the ticket are elected by larger majorities. The Republicans elect all four candidates for the school council and nine out of 11 members of the city council.

At McKinley's Home.

Canton, O., April 6.—The home of McKinley went Democratic. Mayor Rice for re-election carrying it by over 400. The remainder of the ticket is divided, the Democrats winning a majority of the offices. Republicans win the city marshal, street commissioners and market master. The vote was lighter than last fall, but nearly up to the average spring vote.

Results at Zanesville.

Zanesville, O., April 6.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected by about 500 and that party will control every branch of the city government except the waterworks and cemetery boards. This city gave McKinley a plurality last November of 250.

Just Plain Jones.

Toledo, April 6.—Samuel M. Jones as mayor and the entire Republican city ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 700 to 2,000. Toledo has been a "wide open" town and Jones is supposed to represent the restrictive element.

At Bushnell's Home.

Springfield, O., April 6.—The Democrats carried the home of Governor Bushnell, electing John M. Good mayor by about 600 majority. The rest of the Republican ticket was elected.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Results Sent In by Wire From Various Buckeye Towns.

Dayton—The Democrats elect waterworks trustees by 4,000. The Republicans elected inferior directors, council and school board.

Hamilton—Bosch, Democrat was elected mayor by a majority of over 1,000. The entire Democratic city ticket was elected.

Akron—The contest for mayor indicates the election of Young (Dem.). McKinley carried the city by 17. The rest of the Republican ticket is lost by 300.

London—Ernest E. Tuley (Rep.) was elected

mayor by a plurality of 65 over Albert M. Pollette (Dem.). The Republican city ticket was elected by greatly decreased majorities. The normal Republican majority is 700.

Sandusky—The Democrats carried this city by about 200. The Republicans gain the council. Light vote. No political significance in the result.

Steubenville—Mayor Riley (Rep.) was elected to his second term by barely 200 majority. The normal Republican majority is 200. The Republicans elected the balance of the ticket by good sized majorities. The Republicans elected all members of council, assessors and five out of six members of the school board and the entire township ticket.

Newark—The Democrats elect a marshal and solicitor. Republicans elect street commissioner, cemetery trustee and justice. Democrats carry six of the eight councilmen by majorities from 4 to 180.

Millersburg—The Jacobus resulted in favor of the entire Democratic ticket, except member of school board. For this office J. F. Hudson (Rep.) was endorsed by both parties. Forty-one women voted.

Lorain—The municipal contest resulted in a mixed ticket. The Republicans elected councilmen in all four wards and two assessors. John Nixon (Dem.) is elected street commissioner by over 100. The remainder of corporation ticket is Republican.

Delaware—The Democrats swept the city clean in the election, electing every man on their tickets. The fight was a bitter one.

Whiteman's Trial.

New York, April 6.—Alonso J. Whiteman, once mayor of Duluth, and subsequently an inmate of the California state prison, was placed on trial charged with grand larceny in the first degree. The Columbia bank of New York claims to have been defrauded of \$580 by Whiteman in February, and the bank's cashier, Walter S. Griffith, was the first witness for the prosecution. He testified that Whiteman, under the name of J. H. Williams, deposited a check on a Brooklyn bank for \$3,716 in the Columbia bank, and then drew a check against his account in the latter bank for \$580. The Brooklyn check proved to be worthless.

Refuses to Accept the Fortune.

London, April 6.—The Westminster Gazette says that the dispute which has arisen regarding the will of the late Miss Isabelle Murphy of San Francisco, who died recently, leaving her fortune, estimated to amount to \$300,000, to the Rev. Father Smullen, at whose house she resided, will be amicably settled. Father Smullen, the Westminster Gazette adds, has refused to accept the fortune bequeathed to him and has requested that a previous will which divided the money among the sisters of the deceased, with legacies to the servants and to the church, be accepted.

No Direct Negotiations.

Constantinople, April 6.—The Turkish government denies that any direct negotiations have been entered into with Greece on the subject of the island of Crete.

The Weather.

For Indiana—Generally fair; brisk westerly winds.

For West Virginia—Generally fair; westerly winds; slightly cooler.

For Ohio—Generally fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion; westerly winds; slightly cooler.

A Fresh Investigation.

Paris, April 6.—Magistrate Poltevin has decided to open fresh inquiries in connection with the Panama disclosures of M. Arton.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For April 6, New York.

Beef—Family, \$9 50/10 50 extra mess, \$7 50/8 00; packed, \$8 50/9 00. Cuts—meats—Pickled hams, \$10 00/10 50; pickled shoulders, \$10 00/10 50. Lard—Western steam, \$4 45. Pork—Old mess, \$9 00/9 25; family, \$9 75/10 50; clear, \$9 75/11 00.

Butter—Western dairy, \$9 12/9; creamery, 14/15; do factory, \$9 12/9. Cheese—State large, \$9 12/9; small, \$9 12/9; part skims, \$9 12/9; full skims, \$9 12/9. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, \$9 10/9; western fresh, 10/9.

Wheat—\$2 1/2. Corn—\$1 1/2. Rye—\$3. Oats—\$2 1/2.

Cattle—Prime, \$5 00/5 20; good, \$4 70/4 90; city butchers, \$4 40/4 70; fair, \$4 00/4 20; feeders, \$4 00/4 30; bulls, stags and cows, \$2 00/3 75.

Hogs—Prime assorted medium weights, \$4 20/4 25; best Yorkers, \$4 15/4 20; heavy, \$4 10/4 20; pigs, \$3 00/4 00; roughs, \$2 75/3 75.

Sheep—Woolled sheep, \$3 50/3 60; woolled lambs, \$4 50/4 60; clipped sheep, choice, \$4 25/4 40; good, \$4 20/4 30; fair, \$3 75/4 00; common, \$3 00/3 50; choice lambs, \$5 00/5 25; common to good, \$4 00/4 50; spring lambs, \$7 00/7 50; calves, \$3 50/4 50.

Buffalo.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wool lambs, \$3 10/3 25; fair to good, \$3 50/3 75; cuts to fair, \$4 50/4 75; sheepwashed ewes, \$4 75/5 00; choice wethers, \$5 00/5 15; choice veals, \$3 00/3 50; bulk good, \$4 75.

Cattle—Heavy steers, \$3 00/4 00; light to good butchers, \$3 00/4 00; active stockers, \$3 10/3 20; good feeders, \$3 00/3 50.

Hogs—All grades generally \$4 20.

Chicago.

Eggs—Light, \$3 00/4 10; mixed, \$3 00/4 12 1/2; heavy, \$3 70/4 15; rough, \$3 70/4 80.

Cattle—Heavies, \$3 00/3 40; cows and heifers, \$2 00/4 40; Texas steers, \$3 30/4 50; stockers and feeders, \$3 40/4 45.

Sheep—Prime and generally 10c higher.

Wheat—\$2 1/2. Corn—\$1 1/2. Oats—\$2 1/2. Rye—\$3.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$2 1/2. Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$1 1/2. Oats—No. 2 mixed, \$2 1/2. Rye—No. 2, \$3 00/3 50.

Lard—\$4 05. Bulk meats—\$4 00/5 00. Bacon—\$5 00/5 50.

Hogs—\$3 25/4 15. Cattle—\$2 50/4 75. Sheep—\$2 50/3 50. Lambs—\$4 00/4 50.

Baltimore.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18/20c. Eggs—Fresh, 10c.

Toledo.

Wheat—\$2 1/2. Corn—\$1 1/2.

DR. HUNTER'S BAGGAGE

Arrives Safely From Washington at Frankfurt.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE NOTED.

The Attempt of Representative Thompson to Start a Boom For a New Republican Caucus Is Not a Success.

Frankfort, Ky., April 6.—Representative Andrew Thompson of Louisville, who has been a supporter of Dr. Hunter, says the doctor can not win, and started out for signers for a new Republican caucus.

No "bolters" are being asked to sign and only a few of the "loyal" Republicans signed. Blackburn and his leaders will do much to keep Dr. Hunter on the track. Some who are fighting for the "no selection" scheme pretend to be very angry with Blackburn because he won't get out of the way. Others pretend to be very anxious to go over to Hunter and they thus keep Hunter's hope alive and Hunter on the track where Blackburn wants him. Others pretend to think there is no chance to prevent an election or to elect a gold man and that Bradley and an election for governor is the only thing in it for Democrats. Others say that some election, no matter of whom, must take place.

The gold Democrats want some one elected, but there are not three silver Democrats here who have not been in the "no election" plan.

The remaining chance for a senatorial election lies in the possible peaceful withdrawal of Hunter to be followed by the nomination of Holt or Evans. All the wires recently laid have been in the direction of Evans, but Hunter does not want to withdraw, and will not unless virtually taken off by the administration.

A majority of the Republicans will probably never consent for his withdrawal. That he does not intend to leave here soon is evidenced by the fact that Mrs. Hunter and all the doctor's baggage have arrived from Washington.

Riot of Coolies.

Shanghai, April 6.—A mob of coolies numbering about 5,000, who struck recently against an increase of taxes, engaged in an anti-foreign demonstration. There was serious rioting at noon. The volunteers were called out and detachments of marines and sailors were landed to assist the authorities in restoring order. The police eventually forced the coolies to retire to the French settlement.

Contractors Concede.

Cleveland, April 6.—The demand of the building trades unions for the eight-hour working day was very generally granted by the contractors. Only six of the latter are reported to be holding off.

About Crosby's Death.

Havana, April 6.—La Lucha publishes a statement from its correspondent at Sancti Spiritus, who says that Mr. C. E. Crosby, the correspondent of the Chicago Record, was killed on March 19 by a Mauser ball received in the middle of his breast during a fight at the Santa Teresa farm.

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THE SWELL

GUYER HAT,

Spring Style only

\$2.75

—AT—

THE MAMMOTH.

BUY A LOT AND BUILD A HOME!

Why pay rent when you can buy a fine lot in Seinsheimer's addition of Clifton, on the following easy payments:

Only \$10 cash and \$5 per month until paid for, without interest. Choice Lots in this addition from \$75 to \$300. This is a rare opportunity to get a home that will soon double in value.

For Maps and Full Particulars Call on

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The Light of the 20th Century

Has renewed wonders in mechanical applications for defective vision.

If You Would Progress, You Must Read.

Are you troubled reading in gas light? Have headaches after? Twitching of eyelids? Print blurs and runs together? Itching, burning sensation of eyes? Squinting, etc.? These are symptoms of defective vision, and if you are not skeptical or prejudiced you will call and see us.

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A RECITATION OF THE MERITS OF AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

would include the cure of every form of disease which affects the throat and lungs. Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and other similar complaints have (when other medicines failed) yielded to

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THREATENED CRISIS.

DIPLOMACY AVERTS INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

How a Negro Justice of the Peace Held a British Vessel With a Writ of "Habeas Corpus"—The Writ Was Dissolved in Liquor and a Laugh Went Around.

During the reign of the carpetbaggers in Georgia a very black but brainy old negro named Tunis G. Campbell came down from the north and became one of the leaders of his race.

In the course of time Campbell was made a justice of the peace at the port of Darien. Then the trouble began in earnest.

Justice Campbell had no use for the whites because he knew that they could not do him any harm.

But he did not confine his animosity to Georgians or to Democrats. He employed a number of negro constables, authorized them to carry weapons, and in a short time made his court a terror to the community.

So much by way of introduction. One summer a British sailing vessel came to Darien and took on a cargo of naval stores. Before getting ready to sail the captain secured everything due from him and his crew—that is, everything in the way of a just account. He secured his papers, when several negro traders of the lowest class unexpectedly put in claims for goods that had never been purchased.

These cormorants alleged that the captain and his sailors were indebted to them for meals, merchandise, lodging and other things.

It was evident that these claims were fraudulent, and the captain continued his preparations for his departure.

The afternoon he was to weigh anchor Justice Campbell held a consultation with a shyster lawyer.

"I want to hold that—foreigner here," said Campbell, "until he settles these bills!"

"In England," replied the lawyer, "when you want to prevent people from leaving the country, you issue a writ of *habeas corpus*."

Justice Campbell came near falling to the floor.

"Just say that again," he said excitedly.

"A writ of *habeas corpus*."

"See—see," said Campbell. "Well, I want you to draw up one and keep that fellow here."

The shyster's resources were limited, and he explained to his friend that *regnum* meant kingdom, and as this country was a republic there would have to be a change in the verbage.

"Change it," commanded the black justice.

The lawyer then admitted that he knew very little Latin, and for that reason was somewhat embarrassed.

"This is a republic," he said.

"All right," was the prompt reply of Campbell. "Draw up a writ of *habeas corpus*."

"I am afraid it is bad Latin," objected the lawyer.

"I'll make it stick," answered the justice. "I'll sign the paper and swear in six special constables to enforce it."

This was enough, and the lawyer proceeded to draw up the most remarkable document ever seen in America.

The writ covered 20 pages of foolscap and ordered the Englishman, under the severest pains and penalties, to remain with his ship at Darien until he settled all claims.

It was a sultry August afternoon, and the vessel was about ready to depart, when it was boarded by Justice Campbell and six negro constables armed with guns.

The justice read the writ to the captain, and after informing him that the constables would remain until the matter was adjusted the judicial tyrant went ashore again.

The captain retired to the cabin with the mate and talked it over.

Finally a plan of action was agreed upon, and when the ship's officers reappeared they were apparently in a good humor. They told the constables that they were welcome as the representatives of the law and requested them to enjoy the freedom of the vessel.

The constables were overwhelmed with tobacco and cigars and an occasional dram until their suspicious vanished.

Then the captain and his crew displayed still more hospitality, and the bottle was freely passed around.

At midnight six negro constables were in a drunken slumber, the effect of their dragged liquor, and the captain and his men were wide awake and perfectly sober.

The blacks were carefully deposited in a boat and set adrift in the harbor, and then the British sloop quietly weighed anchor and left the port at an hour when Justice Campbell was dreaming of his new and wonderful writ of *habeas corpus*.

The constables were picked up next day and sent to jail for neglect of duty, but the vessel was then beyond reach.

The British captain went straight to Savannah, where he laid his case before his consul and demanded an apology and an indemnity from the United States government.

The consul found it difficult to keep his face straight when he heard the story.

"It is an outrage," he said to the captain, "but it is a peculiar one and of a ludicrous nature. If I were you, I would not hold a friendly government responsible for the conduct of a few ignorant persons who have not been free long enough to know their own rights and respect the rights of others."

It required a good deal of talk to unpeep the Englishman, but after he had been wind and dined by the merchant and had told his story a case of time, amid roars of laughter, he began to regard the affair as a good joke and agreed to let it drop.

And thus ended what threatened to be a serious international complication.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HARPOONING TARPON.

A Royal Sport That Appeals to Both Hunters and Fishers.

A writer for *Outing* tells about the sport of striking tarpon.

"For this," he says, "one uses a barbed iron called 'grains' or a short, light harpoon known as a 'hilly iron,' either of which is temporarily attached to a light pine pole, the striking pole, and is cast as a spear might be.

"The grains is a double pronged wrought iron instrument, the prongs usually not more than 3 or 4 inches in length, and from three-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch thick. Strong barbs are sprung an inch from the delicately sharp, hardened points, having a spread of three-eighths of an inch and about 1½ inches space between the two. The prongs are cut so that the points, while extending inward, are raised from opposing sides. This gives the greatest holding power. The grains has also a tapered socket for the striking pole. The hilly iron is a far heavier instrument, and, unlike the grains, is capable of killing at a blow. The upper sides of the barbs are left broad and flat, enabling them to withstand a strain of several hundred pounds. A heavier and sharper weapon is used to strike swordfish or porpoises, as the former are dangerous creatures, unless killed mortally. Then there are necessary 300 or 400 feet of soft 'striking line,' three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and one of the ordinary fishing boats of the Florida coast and a guide.

"On approaching the tarpon the sails and mast are stowed, and the guide uses a pole in the shallow water and sculls in the channel. A fish being seen, the striker indicates its direction, and, standing in the bow with widely spread legs, leaning well back, with poised spear, the man waits till he is within 20 feet, unless he is unusually powerful, then hurls the weapon, which shoots with a hiss into the water.

"The fish is anywhere from two to three feet beneath the surface of the water, changing its position constantly, and, because of the refraction, seemingly anywhere but where it really is. A successful throw carries the points in the flesh, and the pole comes loose and floats to the surface, to be picked up when the tarpon makes its first rush. It is best to let the tarpon go without trying to stop it on the first rush, as the barbs may fall out. When the rush is over, the boat is run toward the fish. Then out of the water it goes, not with the grace and head shaking of a hooked tarpon, but with a rush and surge. Then it tucks the boat, if the fish is a 100 or 150 pounder, at a rapid rate. Sometimes the fish snags and leaps, darting at the boat to scrape the grains out of its flesh. It takes about half as long to kill a tarpon with a spear as with a hook, but it is a fiercer fight while it lasts."

THE FIRST DIRECTORY.

Some Quaint Olden Time New York Business and Social Addresses.

In the first directory of New York city, which was issued in 1786, there are some peculiar and quaint entries. For instance, in those days it was not uncommon for medical practitioners to sell drugs, as is shown by the following address, "Samuel Brodurst, physician and apothecary, 64 Queen (now Pearl) street."

Clergymen of that period were exceedingly precise regarding their titles. Thus, "Abraham Bache, reverend of the Church of England, 29 Smith street," and "Jose Phelan, clergyman of the Church of Rome, 1 Beckman street."

Leon Rogers, tailor, of 55 Broadway, was described as a "breeches maker." John Bean, 60 Broadway, as "sargeon and tooth puller;" S. Crygier, 69 Cherry street, "punch and porter house;" Jo Deleplane of 133 Queen street, "Quaker speaker;" D. Hitchcock, 89 Queen street, "house carpenter and undertaker;" John Hogland, 95 Queen street, "saddler, etc.;" Henry H. Kip, 25 King street, "inspector of pot and pearl ashes;" John Nitebic, 7 Garden street, "starch and hair powder maker;" Samuel B. Webb, 29 Lower Dock street, "gentleman."

In those days, too, there were a great many "gentlemen" and a few "washwomen." All teachers were then addressed either as "schoolmasters" or "schoolmistresses." The retail dealers on Broadway and Wall and Queen streets called themselves "shopkeepers," the hotel men were "tavern keepers," and the policemen were "watchmen."—New York Post.

Where She Couldn't Go.

The spinster on the platform grew more vehement. She drank two glasses of water from the big white pitcher and pounded the table until the display of glass and crockery were leaped again.

"I thank heaven," she cried, "that I am free from all matrimonial chains! What use have I for a husband? I want neither a slave nor a tyrant. I am free—free as air. I can go and come as I please. No door is shut to me; no assembly bars me out. Is there a solitary gathering to which I may not have free and untrammelled access?"

"Yes," cried a shrill voice in the rear of the hall.

"And what is it?" sternly demanded the spinster.

"The convention of mothers!" shrieked the voice.

Then the orator turned pale and went and sat down.—Washington Star.

Keeping His Chords in Tune.

"I saw that German fencer drink about two gallons of beer last night."

"Nothing strange about that," replied the manager. "He is determined that his voice shall not lose its rich liquid quality."—Detroit Free Press.

In winter when you see the wild geese flying south, according to New England weather lore, expect cold weather. They fly south because the ponds to the north are frozen over. When the geese are seen flying north, warm weather is to be expected.

A SOLDIER OF TRUTH.

A VETERAN'S VALUABLE ADDITION TO WAR LITERATURE.

How an Odd Signal Agreed Upon by Brothers, Who Were on Opposite Sides, Was Finally Used a Mystery the Old Soldier Didn't Try to Explain.

As the reporter was rapidly hurrying past the door of a saloon he was met by an old soldier, who suggestively tipped his hat.

"If you will tell me a story," remarked the reporter, accepting the tip, "I'll pay for the potatoes. I have a thirst for a story; you have a thirst for a drink. Let us exchange."

The veteran was quick to respond, as the paroled soldier responds to the grateful rain, and, opening the door, he bowed the reporter in and escorted him to a table in a quiet corner, where presently the potatoes were served.

"I don't think I could have earned what I am now so greatly and gratefully enjoying," said the veteran, with a glowing chuck, as he set down his glass, after a long swallow, "had it not been that today I met an old comrade from Kentucky, a state, you will remember, which had soldiers in both armies, and good soldiers, I may add. This man, who is now a merchant and comes to New York to buy goods every year, was in the Federal army, and he had a nephew in the same regiment with himself and another in the Confederate army. The young chaps were brothers, and they were mighty fond of each other, but they were fonder of their principles or patriotism or politics, or whatever you may call it, so they agreed to disagree, and each one got to the side he thought was the right side.

"It was a sad parting, for they had been closer together than most brothers, and before they separated they fixed up a kind of signal to identify themselves by, so that if one was wounded and left on the field he could notify the other if it happened they were on the opposite sides in that particular fight. It was a boyish kind of a lottery chance of one in a million, but it suited them, and that's all they cared for. The signal arrangement was to be a light chain with a note fastened to it, and the whole thing was to be fastened to the bullet, and dropped into the old muskets they had in those days. This was to be fired at random up into the air to fall among the soldiers of the opposite side to be picked up as it might and taken to the man whose address was in the note, along with other instructions to be followed out by the brother who might be in condition to do it. You can see how childish and almost impossible it was, but there was just that chance in it that made it attractive to the boys, and they told each other goodby and went their ways, the one to the north, the other to the south, each bearing with him his chain and note of identification attached to the bit of lead that some day might bear on its wings the message of death."

The veteran was becoming poetic and pathetic, and the reporter suggested a refilling of the glasses, and the suggestion met with immediate and pleased approval.

"For the first two years," continued the veteran, "the boys hadn't any occasion to use their signals, for they had gone through unscathed, and, besides, they were serving in sections of the country widely separated, but in 1863, in the fall, they were with the armies fighting through Tennessee, though they had lost track of each other except in a general way.

"Just what they knew of each other's whereabouts I don't know, but one night in November there was a skirmish somewhere in the neighborhood of Knoxville, in which 500 or 600 men on a side were engaged, without result, and both sides had settled down for the night to wait and fight it out by daylight. There were a lot of wounded men, and dead ones, too, for that matter, scattered through the woods, where most of the fighting had been. There was a cornfield about a quarter of a mile wide separating the woods, and there had been some scrapping in this open ground, though most of the fighting had been done from cover, as these small skirmish line fights generally are.

"I was corporal of the guard that night, and by 6 o'clock there was only an occasional shot, as if each side was quitting reluctantly and by inches. I am not positive, but it seems to me that I heard the last two shots before stillness settled over all. What the details of the romance, or the tragedy, or whatever you want to call it, are I don't know. I know, though, that during the night we had reinforcements, and when we began to cautiously peep around, as soon as the day began to break, we discovered that the enemy had by some hook or crook taken alarm and departed in the night, leaving their dead on the field, and among them, when we went out our burying party, we found one of those boys with a bullet through his lung and another bearing a chain and a note, buried in his body. On our side we found the other nephew with both legs broken by a ball and a bullet through his heart, with a chain and note attached to it."

The reporter threw up his hands in amazement, not to say doubt.

"I don't try to explain it," the veteran hastened to say apologetically. "I know it is hard to explain. It is even harder to believe, but what is a man to do or say when he sees such things with his own eyes?"—New York Sun.

In the Lower at Paris, there is an interesting old case of *Litaneum* manufacture, whose age is computed at about 2,500 years. It is interesting as bearing a group of children in relief who are engaged in blowing soap bubbles from pipes.

At Lototen fisheries last year fish returns were 35,000,000 codfish, 11,000 haddock, 10,000 herring, 42,000 mackerel, 10,000 fish, 100 and 12,300 haddock of medicinal steam refined cod liver oil.

JAPANESE MOTHERS.

They Thoroughly Understand the Tender Care of Children.

It sometimes happens that one sees a young American in other countries uniting for the training of children and for the duties of motherhood that one cannot but wonder why it pleased Providence ever to give her the care of little ones. This happens sometimes in the case of really estimable women, and I have heard a young mother say sadly that she never quite knew what to do with baby. It was such a queer little thing, and she was half afraid to touch it. Other young things in the shape of puppies, kittens, or even colts, she knew all about and was quite at home with, but her own child remained a sort of curious and uncanny little being to her till his baby days were over and he began to share in his mother's hobbies in a boyish sort of way.

Now, in Japan a mother like this is an impossibility. She is not interested in politics or in social reform, neither is she bent on being a social success, nor devoted to any scientific philanthropic work, as are so many of her western sisters. She is far excellence a mother, and one who cannot be rivaled in any other country. No children are so well and carefully tended as hers, and she is patient and gentle with them, never threatening them, if they are unruly, with corporal punishment, nor raising her voice and scolding them in the unpleasant way one so often hears in other countries. The Japanese mother is a born kindergarten teacher and enters into the lives of her little ones just as easily as the western kindergarten teacher who has undergone a long period of study and training. To her the duties of motherhood come naturally, for among her nation women who will make good mothers are chosen as wives, and thus in the course of nature the quality of motherliness is intensified as time goes on, and the race of mothers becomes very superior.

Nowhere is motherhood as respected as in Japan, and nowhere does the mother receive more attention from both her husband and her children. She is regarded as the maker of the race, and her maternal duties are considered to be exceedingly honorable and to entitle her to the utmost consideration and affection.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

ONE OF THE MEAN ONES.

Might Have Been Mean Enough to Have Stolen His Inheritance.

Four or five preachers, at a preachers' meeting, or, rather, after the meeting was over, were discussing some of the peculiar people they had been brought into contact with during their various pastorates.

"The very meanest man I ever knew," said a pastor, whose nasal twang betrayed his Yankee origin, "was a married man, though, as a rule, the really meanest men are bachelors for obvious reasons."

"This party was fairly well to do and expected to be enriched by the death of an old uncle to the extent of at least \$100,000. He was a man of about 45 and was, on the surface, an extremely pious kind of a man, with strict ideas of biblical interpretations. At this time the rich old uncle—a millionaire, by the way—was approaching the scriptural hour of human existence—three score and ten—and his pious nephew had begun to figure on what he was going to do with his share of the old man's fortune. The latter, however, did not hold to scriptural interpretations, but held on until he was 91 years old. Then he departed, and as per expectation, when the estate was settled up the pious nephew received \$100,000, more or less."

"He ought to have been satisfied, of course, but he wasn't, and after months of brooding about his hard luck, he finally capped the climax by suing the trustees of the residue of the estate, which had been willed to charity, for the interest on \$100,000 at 6 per cent for the time that elapsed between the three score and ten limit and the date of the death of his uncle, a period of 21 years 3 months, the whole amount of interest being \$127,500. He even went so far as to swear that 6 per cent was too low, and that he could have got 8 right along for the whole time at the old man had died when the Bible said he ought to die. Being in the family, however, he was willing to discount the rate of interest 25 per cent. Now, did you ever hear of anything worse than that?"

And not a man there did.—Washington Star.

Our Society Leaders.

Society in Europe has a certain restricted meaning which enables one to picture to himself what "in society" means. It is not necessarily a brilliant distinction, but it is at least a sufficiently intelligible definition. But here "society leader" and "clubman" may mean something or nothing, as the case may be. Here again democracy exaggerates the very sentiments and positions it is supposed to ignore. Every woman with two changes of headgear is a "society woman," and every man with a top hat and two pairs of trousers is a "clubman."

One hears, too, more talk about "old family" here than anywhere else. Why it is I know not, unless it be because they so freely feel that they are all so new.—"America and Americans From a French Point of View."

A Brand From the Burning.

After the German invasion an officer of the Turles could not settle down into civil life, but went off to Africa on an exploring expedition. In one of the native villages on the Niger he saw an intelligent, bright looking lad tied up, and an inquiry found that he was being fattened for a feast which was in contemplation in which he was to appear roasted. He bought the lad for a case of Old Tom gin and brought him back to Paris, where he was sent to school, astonishing everybody by his capacity. He has just died in that city, closing a history in which his rescue shone as the most memorable incident.

Not An Agnostic.

A colored gentleman who occupies the proud position of janitor in a public building has as his guest an uncle, who is a Baptist minister in a Georgia town.

"Uncle Moses," said the nephew, "do reason why I hab done got ter do stop ob de wurl is dat I don't talk no stock in dem foolishness dat I used ter hab down in Georgy. Now all dem signs an superstitionistic notions am done gone."

"I dunno, Dave," said the reverend uncle. "I hope yo' ain done los' none ob yo' 'ligion, while disquisitioning wid de white folks. Ob co'se, I don't belebe in no signs dat am 'eordin ter Semprur, but dey is sumfin 'bout dem. Now, dar am de lef' hin foot ob de grabeya'd rabbit."

"I didn't mean no such ting as dat, Uncle Moses," interrupted the nephew. "I mean dem signs an superstitions. Ob co'se, de lef' hin foot ob de grabeya'd rabbit brings luck. Eberybody knows dat, but dat ain no sign, jess a fac', laik if a dawg crosses yo' path some one gwine do yo' wrong, or anything dat ebery man knows am so."

"Glad ter heah yo' say dat, Dave. I was sure 'fraid yo' got ter be one o' dem agnostics," replied the uncle.—Washington Star.

There are some people who never wear dark glasses and yet they never see anything bright; it's the people who are dyspeptic and soured. Everything is out of joint with such people. "I suffered many years with Dyspepsia and liver troubles but have been relieved since taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. I know others who have been greatly benefited by its use."—James Nowland, Carrollton, Mo.

A \$500 GAVEL.

The One With Which Hobart Will Call the Senate to Order.

Vice President Hobart will use, in his office as president of the United States senate, a beautiful gavel which cost \$500, and which was recently presented to him by the officers and directors of the First National bank and of the Paterson Savings Institution of Paterson, N. J. The presentation was made at a pleasant little dinner at which the vice president was the central figure.

The gavel is made of wood taken from a large apple tree that grew near Mr. Hobart's place of birth at Long Branch. It is prettily carved, and its mountings are in gold and were made by Tiffany. On the head is a plate bearing the following inscription, "Garret Augustus Hobart, twenty-fourth vice president of the United States of America."

Below the plate bearing the inscription are engraved an eagle, a shield and an olive branch. The tip of the handle is decorated with a liberty cap of gold.

Mr. Hobart received the gavel with a neat speech by the president of the First National bank and in turn made a pretty and appropriate response.

One Hundred Doses One Dollar is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to buy Hood's.

Art and Chiro-podists.

"Among the landscapes in my picture gallery," said the chiro-podist, "I have a picture of human feet, showing their differences of peculiarities and formation among the people of different nations."

"Landscapes? Feet?" surprisedly exclaimed his guest.

"Yes," returned the chiro-podist; "cornfields, you know."—Boston Herald.

'Tis Midnight!

Hark! All through the house rings the awful sound, once heard never forgotten, the sound of a child's croup cough. There is no time to lose. Croup is a monster that will not be trifled with. Then is the time that if you have neglected to provide yourself with a bottle of Dr. Hand's Cough and Croup Medicine you fully realize how careless and neglectful you have been. It is worth its weight in gold at that critical moment. And yet it costs only 25c a bottle at any drug store.

His Excuse.

A young Londoner, who had never been out of London in his life, received an invitation from an acquaintance in the country, asking him to have a run over to his place for a few days and give him a lift at gathering mushrooms. This is the reply he got.

"Dear Jacky—I'm very glad to hear as how you and the missus is all right, but I can't come over to see you, becuz I'm afraid I would be no use at gathering mushrooms, for you know very well I can't climb."—Up to Date.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

There are now orders ahead in the shops of Paris and London for all the golden hair that can be purchased in the next few years.

Great Triumph.

Instant relief and a permanent cure by the great remedy, Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat diseases. Why will you irritate your throat and lungs with a hacking cough when Wm. M. Melville, sole agent, will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Sample free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

The beneficent influences of the newly cut pine are condensed and refined in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.

A Word to Physicians.

Do you know that many broad minded physicians are using Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup in their practice? They have found no remedy that gave as satisfactory results for all throat and lung complaints as this great cough medicine. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast cor. Main and North streets.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for none else ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc.

The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1897,

at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east door of the court house in Lima, Ohio, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south west quarter of section five (5), township three (3), south of range seven (7), east, in Allen County, Ohio, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, but subject, however, to the right of ways of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company and the Lima Northern Railway Company, thereon.

Appraised at \$20,000. Terms of Sale—One-third cash on day of sale; one-third in six and one third in twelve months from day of sale; the deferred payments to be paid in installments on the premises and to bear interest from the day of sale.

Two acres of the above described land is used for railroad purposes for which a deduction of \$250 from appraised price will be made.

The above tract may be sold in parcels. Assignee in trust for the creditors of A. C. Shiflet and A. W. Glover. Wm. M. Melville, wmt 4w1c

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ex. Dec. 2. Case No. 9036. Page 30c.

Joseph H. Ooye and Alfred J. E. Allen Knight vs. Misset & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Joseph Akins et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a writ of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 17th, A. D. 1897,

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements situate in Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: Known as lot number nineteen hundred and eighty-six (1886) in W. H. Anderson's addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

As appraised at \$2,500.00.

Terms of sale—Cash. AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

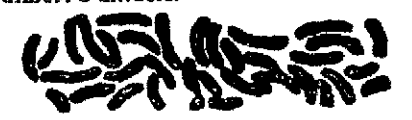
Lima, Ohio, March 12, 1897.

Brotherly and Britherton, plaintiff's attorneys.

Consumption Cured.

BROUGHT BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

Last November Mr. Joseph James, painter, of 325 W. Pearl St., Indianapolis, Ind., was at death's door with quick consumption. Wasted to a skeleton; his lungs a mass of ulceration; his death was hourly awaited by his doctor and family. He was kept in a constant stupor with opium. A friend, thinking to relieve his terrible cough, gave him a bottle of Brazilian Balm. Seeing its wonderful effect, the doctor advised its continued use. Mr. James soon after dismissed his doctor, and depended on the Balm alone. His recovery was rapid and complete, and in February he returned to work. His lungs are sound, and his weight greater than at any time in his life. His recovery is regarded as almost a miracle.



In consumption beware of cough mixtures and prescriptions that

The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette

For July, 1896, says:

"WALTER BAKER & COMPANY, of Dorchester, Mass., have given years of study to the careful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and the most nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over, and have received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."

Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine goods, made at DORCHESTER, MASS.

WALTER BAKER & CO., LIMITED.

CLERKS VICTORIOUS.

Business Men Defeated at Basket Ball Last Evening—Score, 2 to 0.

Last evening after the regular session of the business men's class, a goodly number of spectators witnessed a very busy game of basket ball between the representative business men and clerks' teams. The following players constituted the teams:

Business Men—K. W. Hughes, captain; T. A. McLaughlin, W. Lockhart, W. Starbuck and P. Hughes. Clerks—Harry Allen, captain; M. Michael, R. Cox, R. Boynton and G. McKay.

The clerks did surprisingly quick work, as their opponents were a match for them. Mr. R. Cox deserves special mention for his untiring efforts for his basket, and the many times the ball was in his possession kept the spectators in a continued uproar. He scored the only point made during the evening. The seniors are preparing to have their shy some time in the future with their rivals, the clerks.

Every business man should enroll for the needed spring term in hygienic exercises.

Messrs. F. C. Cunningham, Chas. Reynolds, H. Graham, T. McLaughlin and Mr. Van Arsdale officiated during the game.

SMALL BLAZE

In the Paint Shop at the Car Works this Morning.

The fire department was called out about 8 o'clock this morning by an alarm from box 46.

A small blaze was discovered in the car works but was extinguished before any serious damage resulted.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy to action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by H. F. Vorkamp, druggist, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Morrison's "Faust."

"Faust," as given by the Morrison company, will be the attraction at the Faurot opera house to-morrow night.

While the world endures Goethe's tragic story of Faust and Marguerite will continue to live. The story has been celebrated in song and in its operatic form has been elaborately staged for many years, but it remained for this company to present it in worthy dramatic form, with all effects and accessories necessary to give it that weirdness attendant by the author. In this version the role of Mephisto is made a jolly, jovial devil, one well calculated to enchain the souls of men in the glamor of forbidden pleasures. The scenic effects are strongly brought out and serve to accentuate the dramatic situation in a vivid manner. One of the most notable effects is at the end of the first act, where Mephisto exults over the capture of the soul of Faust, when, "midst darkness and thunder-bursts," the blazing cross appears over the cathedral doors. In the garden scene again where the flowers burst into bloom by electricity, and the duel scene when Mephisto comes to the aid of Faust, the flashing steel produces a pale blue flame, giving a weird effect, reaching its climax in the scene of the witches' carnival in the Brocken, where the electric fluid plays an important part, ending in a shower of fire, and in the closing scene where the angel Marguerite is bearing the senseless form of Faust heavenward, marking Mephisto's final end.

Evangelistic Service

at the Berean Baptist Church to-night at 7:30. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Geo. Byron Morse.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Itchy Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. North and Main sts., Lima.

When You Want a Cab

Call up The Oak, or new 'phone 48. We will answer promptly. HULL BROS.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids are open at 120 West Eureka street for new residence. Bids are open from April 6th to 9th. Reserve the rights to reject any and all bids. 1t

Have Your Books Bound.

The TIMES-DEMOCRAT Book Bindery is well equipped for doing all kinds of book binding. These magazines of yours will make handsome volumes when they are bound. Our prices are right. 1t

WITHOUT A DOUBT.

Unquestionable Proof that Effect of LaGrippe is Cured by

Dr. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER

The number of physical wrecks resulting from LaGrippe is truly amazing. The peculiarity of the disease is its effect after the attack, by becoming seated in some of the nerve centers, usually the brain. The many reasons and methods of treatment by physicians have made it any benefit. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has proved to be a specific in every case. A recent instance coming to our notice is that of Joseph Lee, of Lima, Ohio, who writes the following under date of Oct. 31st:

"I was prostrated from the effects of LaGrippe during the first six months I was treated constantly by two physicians without benefit. I then changed and was treated by another during the six months following with same result. I continued to grow worse until I could not sleep day or night; my mind was harassed by evil thoughts—I was frantic. In this condition I commenced using Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer; after taking one bottle I felt much better; I took two more and was restored to health. I heartily endorse Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer; for all forms of nervous disease." Signed Joseph Lee. Nerves are alike in all, you can be cured as Mr. Lee was.

Hyon have not fully recovered from LaGrippe use this valuable medicine at once. Your case is the same as thousands of others cured by it. It cures every case.

Sold by O. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

What Women Wear in Iceland.

The usual dress of the women of Iceland, irrespective of wealth or station, consists of a long garment of wadmel, hanging from the shoulders to the heels and fastened with a bright clasp at the neck. Over this, two or three blue or white petticoats are worn, while a blue cap, hanging down on one side of the head, completes the costume.

On Sundays and festivals the dresses are both peculiar and striking in appearance. There is a bodice, ornamented with gilt buttons and red and black velvet.

Over this is a tight fitting velvet jacket or "treja;" beneath, two or three bright petticoats, blue or red worsted stockings and shoes of seal or shark skin. The whole is surmounted by a remarkable head-dress, very beautiful in effect.

The "faldur," as it is called, is made of stiffly starched white linen, kept in place by innumerable pins and measuring often so much as two feet in height.—Scottish Nights.

New Use For Aluminium.

An innovation has been made at Niagara which may have an important influence on the electrical industry. The state of the copper market is often a source of extreme anxiety to electrical engineers. It has been found possible to substitute aluminium for copper for the transmission of heavy currents used in the reduction processes. A line made of aluminium weighed 1 1/2 tons, whereas it would have required 24 tons of copper. The relative conductivity of copper and aluminium is as 100 to 63, but copper being 3 1/2 times heavier than aluminium, weight for weight, aluminium has a conductivity, relative to copper, as 208 to 200. The conductors are made into flat bars instead of round rods and neither suffer corrosion nor show any tendency to warp. Aluminium is equal in strength to copper, and, owing to its lightness, is no more expensive.

Girl Racers at Detroit.

Detroit, April 6.—The women's six-day bicycle race, two hours each night, opened before an audience of 4,500. The first hour Dotie Farnsworth made 23 miles 3 laps, breaking the record. The second: Dotie Farnsworth, Tillie Anderson, Helen Baldwin and May Allen, 45 miles 7 laps; Elsie Gay, 40 miles 2 laps; Jessie Bartlett, 30 miles 3 laps.

Chilian Cabinet Resigns.

Santiago de Chile, April 6.—As a result of the serious disagreement between President Frederico Errazuriz and the minister of the interior, growing out of the appointment by the latter of governors and other officials, not satisfactory to the president, the entire cabinet has resigned in order to give the president full liberty of action.

Strike of Weavers.

PASADENA, R. I., April 6.—The weavers in the Stone worsted mill struck for an advance of pay. They were offered a half a cent a yard, but refused it. At Pendergast's mill, where another strike is in progress, the strikers are being paid off and are leaving the village, being ordered from the company's tenements.

Bicycle Races.

Nashville, April 6.—The southern circuit bicycle race meet was opened at the coliseum in this city. About 3,000 were in attendance and the racing was good. Great interest was shown. There were 13 events, making each heat a race and increasing the interest. There were 20 starters and many finishes were close.

Letter From the Admirals.

Canea, Island of Crete, April 6.—The admirals have addressed a vigorous letter to the governor of the island, calling for a categorical explanation of the arming of the basia bazouks and demanding the surrender of 12 of the leaders of the Akrotiri affair.

On Full Time.

Providence, April 6.—The Valley Queen and Royal Mills, at River Point, operated by B. B. and R. Knight started on full time. The mills have 65,000 spindles, 1,700 looms and employ 1,600 hands.

FLOOD SITUATION.

The Relief Committee at Memphis Decides to Appeal for Aid.

Memphis, April 6.—The relief committee made in these dispatches that disaster to the delta would follow the breaking of the levee at a point on the east side of the river north of Helena, Arkansas, been firmly realized.

The break, which occurred at Flower Lake, has rapidly grown. Effort is being made to the east end of the levee, but owing to the difficulty in getting material from the railroad, five miles away, the success of the effort is doubtful.

This crevasse is at the head of the delta, and will cause an overflow of the northern tier of counties in Mississippi with the exception of part of Tunica.

If the water is out of the delta by May 5, a crop of cotton may be grown, but the cotton planted as late as May 10 has little chance of maturing before frost.

There is still another danger. These crevasses must all be closed before the June rise or there will be a second overflow. The delta country produces annually no less than 500,000 bales of cotton.

The river at Memphis is stationary. Much suffering is reported from the overflowed regions. Relief steamers are making daily trips into Arkansas City and Mississippi, rescuing hundreds of people and bringing them to Memphis. The local relief committee is doing everything possible for the unfortunate refugees. At a meeting of the committee it was decided to ask other cities for help.

Cumberland River Rising.

Nashville, April 6.—The Cumberland river is near to 39 feet and rising. The heavy rains during the past 48 hours exceeding more than two inches here extended to the headwaters of the stream and a heavy flood is reported coming from Burnside. Wednesday the limit here without more rain will be reached and the river will gauge 45 feet 5 above the danger line.

A Bloody Fight.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Owen Zeigler and Charley McKeever met in a six round bout in the arena of the Quaker City Athletic club in what was one of the best fights that has taken place at the clubhouse. It was fast from the time the gong sounded and there was enough gore spilled to satisfy the most bloodthirsty. In the opening round Zeigler knocked McKeever down and opened up a cut over his left eye. No decision was rendered, but Zeigler appeared to have a shade the better of the argument.

Libel Trial Begun.

London, April 6.—The trial of the action for libel brought by Joseph Pennell against The Saturday Review was begun in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice. The article complained of accused Mr. Pennell of issuing as lithographs illustrations which were mere transfers and not drawn on stone. Whistler and other artists and experts were under examination. Whistler's attorney kept the court in roars of laughter.

Exceeded Her Requirements.

Boston, April 6.—The battleship Iowa received a good taste of what will be expected of her Wednesday in a preliminary trial off the New England coast. The Iowa made a magnificent performance, although it was abruptly brought to a close by the tantrums of New England weather. Built under the contract requirements of 16 knots an hour she easily added a full knot and a fagration to that figure.

WHAT IS YOUR TRADE?

Each Trade or Occupation Has its Special Disease.

It is well known among medical men that certain diseases are more readily developed in certain occupations than in others. That each occupation has its attendant physical weakness. Engineers, railroad men and similar occupations suffer mostly from kidney troubles and men who are often exposed to the weather suffer from rheumatism, while clerks and professional men, in fact the army of people whose business keeps them indoors, are oftentimes great sufferers from piles and constipation. In this connection the following letter is of interest to people whose occupation will not allow sufficient outdoor exercise.

Mr. A. F. Calhoun, notary public and jeweler and watchmaker of Circleville, W. Va., writes as follows:

I had been a severe sufferer from piles for years and had tried many remedies, with but little benefit, when about three years ago I saw the Pyramid Pile Cure advertised and sent for it.

I was badly afflicted when I got them, but after only two applications the piles disappeared, and from that day to this I have never felt a symptom of the disease.

I feel that I cannot recommend them too highly to sufferers from piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is free from cocaine, opium or any mineral poison; absolutely safe, pleasant and painless; sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. If there is any constipation the Pyramid Pile Cure should be used with the pile cure. The pills are 25 cents per package.

Any druggist will tell you that the Pyramid is the best known and most successful and popular pile cure ever placed on the market and its reputation as a safe and radical cure has only resulted from the personal recommendation of people who have been cured of this distressing ailment. Send to Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich., for valuable little book on cause and cure of piles.



Excursions via O. & D. R. E. Co.

Half Fare Excursion to Mobile, Ala.

On the occasion of the Young Men's Christian Association International Convention at Mobile, Ala., April 25th to 26th, agents of the O. & D. R. E. Co. will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip on April 25th, inclusive, good to return until May 2d, inclusive. Tickets will be good to stop-over at Montgomery or Selma, Ala. Full information on application to agents of O. & D. R. E. Co.

Half Fare to Columbus, Ohio.

On the occasion of the Frothingham State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, agents of the O. & D. R. E. Co. will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, April 5th and 6th, good returning until April 6th, inclusive.

Excursion to Winona Lake, Warsaw, Ind.

For the General Assembly Presbyterian Church of the United States, Winona Lake Grounds, Warsaw, Ind., agents of the O. & D. R. E. Co. will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, May 15th to 25th, inclusive, good returning until June 5th, inclusive.

Arrangements have been completed between the O. & D. R. E. Co. and the Washington and Annapolis Railroad to handle the regular passenger business.

In Palace Sleeping Cars From Lake Michigan to the Potomac.

A new line of Pullman Sleepers between Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore via the "Queen City."

Commencing January 24th, the O. & D. R. E. Co. and the Potomac Electric Power Co. will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

Leave Chicago	2:45 a.m.
" Indianapolis	7:55 a.m.
" Cincinnati	12:35 p.m.
Arrive Washington	6:45 a.m.
Leave Washington	7:55 a.m.
Return, the sleeper will	11:30 a.m.
Leave Baltimore	12:30 p.m.
" Washington, D. C.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	7:55 a.m.
Arrive Chicago	12:30 p.m.

The sleepers are of the latest Pullman pattern, equal to any running on any line.

Are You Going to Travel This Summer?

If you have decided in the affirmative and wish to gather a comprehensive idea of the travel opportunities in the United States, the great lake region and Canada, you can obtain satisfactory information by sending at in postage stamps to Mr. D. C. Edwards, Passenger Traffic Manager, O. & D. R. E. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, who will return, send you a copy of "A Michigan Romance," an attractive story by Stanley Waterloo, containing also full information about the waterways of the United States. The intelligent traveler will appreciate this work. The O. & D. R. E. Co. has also under preparation another series of books for the coming summer.

Keep These Dates in Your Mind.

December 22, January 5, 19, February 3-15, April 6, May 14-15—On these dates agents of the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip on April 6th, inclusive, good to return until May 2d, inclusive. Tickets will be good to stop-over at Montgomery or Selma, Ala. Full information on application to agents of O. & D. R. E. Co.

On Sunday, December 20th, the O. & D. R. E. Co. and the Washington and Annapolis Railroad will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

Leave Chicago	2:45 a.m.
" Indianapolis	7:55 a.m.
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Leave Chicago	2:45 a.m.
" Indianapolis	7:5

The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA.

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,
No. 331 Main Street, Lima, O.
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 84.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

The LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is published every evening (except Sunday) and will be delivered at your supper table each evening upon the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance, \$5.00
Six months, in advance, \$2.50
By carrier, per week, 10 cents
Subscription collections made weekly. Our advertiser will call each week unless some special arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly.NO DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All foreign subscription must be paid in advance.

The LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every corner of Lima and covers over 100,000 people in this county. The LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation is a testimony to its popularity.

The LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT—The Semi-Weekly edition issued by the LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 10 columns of choice literary, editorial, news and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged for at the rate of \$1.00 per year.

Address all communications to
TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL. CO.
LIMA, OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Allen county are requested to meet in delegate convention at the assembly room of the court house, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following county offices, to be elected next November: Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer, Commissioner, Inferiary Director, Coroner and Surveyor.

The basis of representation in the county convention will be one delegate for every twenty-five votes or fraction over thirteen cast for W. J. Bryan, last November. Under this apportionment the representation of Allen county in these conventions will be as follows:

	No. of Del. Votes.
Amanda tp.	10
Angeline tp. east pre.	5
Angeline tp. west pre.	4
Bash tp.	2
German tp.	2
Ida special.	4
Jackson tp.	11
Marion tp.	12
Delphos, first ward.	8
Delphos, second ward.	8
Monroe tp.	10
Lima, first ward, pre B.	10
Lima, second ward.	8
Lima, third ward, pre A.	8
Lima, third ward, pre B.	8
Lima, fourth ward, pre A.	11
Lima, fourth ward, pre B.	11
Lima, fourth ward, pre C.	8
Lima, fifth ward.	11
Lima, sixth ward, pre A.	3
Lima, sixth ward, pre B.	3
Lima, seventh ward, pre A.	10
Lima, seventh ward, pre B.	5
Lima, eighth ward.	5
Richard tp. Beaver Dam pre.	8
Richard tp. Bluffton pre.	13
Shawnee tp.	8
Sugar Creek tp.	11

Total number of delegates in convention, 128.

Necessary to a choice, 64.

The basis of representation in the Senatorial Convention will be one delegate for each one hundred votes and fraction over fifty cast for William J. Bryan, last November. Under this apportionment the representation of Allen county in these conventions will be as follows:

	No. of Del. Votes.
Amanda tp.	2
Angeline tp. east pre.	1
Angeline tp. west pre.	1
Bash tp.	1
German tp.	1
Ida special.	1
Jackson tp.	2
Marion tp.	2
Delphos, first ward.	2
Delphos, second ward.	2
Monroe tp.	2
Lima, first ward, pre B.	2
Lima, second ward.	2
Lima, third ward, pre A.	2
Lima, third ward, pre B.	2
Lima, fourth ward, pre A.	2
Lima, fourth ward, pre B.	2
Lima, fourth ward, pre C.	2
Lima, fifth ward.	2
Lima, sixth ward, pre A.	1
Lima, sixth ward, pre B.	1
Lima, seventh ward, pre A.	2
Lima, seventh ward, pre B.	1
Lima, eighth ward.	1
Richard tp. Beaver Dam pre.	2
Richard tp. Bluffton pre.	3
Shawnee tp.	2
Sugar Creek tp.	2

The Democracy of the various wards and precincts in Allen county are hereby notified to meet on Saturday, March 13, 1897, between the hours of one o'clock p. m. and eight o'clock p. m., at the usual places of holding ward and precinct caucuses, to elect delegates to represent them in the several county and district conventions, which may be held during the year 1897. At the same time and place, there shall also be elected one person from each ward and precinct in Allen county to serve as a member of the Democratic County Advisory Committee.

A delegate from any ward, precinct or township not elected in the manner prescribed in this call will not be recognized in the convention, but voters from such township, ward or precinct present in the convention as mass delegation will be permitted to cast the vote of said township, ward or precinct.

All ballots used in the ward or township primary caucuses shall be printed on red paper.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Allen county.

W. J. O'DONNOR Secy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The fee for announcement of names in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT is \$5.00, payable when the copy for the announcement is left for publication.

We are authorized to announce my name as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Allen County Democratic convention.

O. W. DISMAN.

We are authorized to announce the name of OBAH B. ADKINS as a candidate for County Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Please announce the name of JOHN W.

MANGES, of Richland township, as a candidate for County Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. B. BOUSH, of Bath township, as a candidate for County Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. B. FRIDMAN, of Lima, as a candidate for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of AUGUST G. LUTZ as a candidate for re-nomination for second term for County Treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. LADDICK, of South Lima, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. A. BOGART, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. A. SHOOK, of Angeline township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. A. STATER, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of T. W. MILLER, of Sugar Creek township, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. O. CROWLEY, of Lima, as a candidate for County Surveyor on the Democratic ticket, second term, subject to the decision of the county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN KEITH as a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of DANIEL HARPSTER, of Monroe township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE D. KANAWL, of Ottawa township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of PETER LORA, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

GOMER, O. Feb. 13, '97.
To the Editor of the Times-Democrat:

We are authorized to announce my name as a candidate for the office of Inferiary Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Democratic County Convention.

EVAL R. JONES
Sugar Creek Tp.

CORONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. B. G. BURTON, of Lima, as a candidate for Coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ROBERT KIRACOF, of Jackson township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of I. B. STEVEN, of Sugar Creek township, as a candidate for Inferiary Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE A. HEFFNER, of Lima, as a candidate for Inferiary Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. BECHTOLD, of German township, as a candidate for Inferiary Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TURN OUT THE TRAITORS.

Altgeld Points the Way to Ultimate Success of Democracy.

A. S. Trade of Chicago, in withdrawing from the contest for the Democratic nomination for mayor in that city, made two statements which explain each other. He says he would not run on a silver platform and that he was forced out of the race by the opposition of ex-Governor Altgeld.

Accordingly, his charge of treachery by Governor Altgeld falls of its own weight. Governor Altgeld did what every Democrat who values party organization and party success as a means of serving the people must do. He regarded it as better for the Republican candidate to be elected by 373,000 majority, the total vote of Chicago at the last poll, than to surrender the Democratic organization to the Hessians who betrayed it in 1896.

That is the logic of politics, and it is particularly the logic of Democratic party politics at this time. It is the spirit which must control Democracy, not only in Chicago, but everywhere when insistent bootlocks demand leadership as the reward of treachery. And it is significant of the power of the sentiment that Altgeld voices that it was able to drive out of the canvass a man with as many sources of personal strength as Trade possesses.

The first duty of a great party is to maintain its own organization, to make its collective will, as voiced in its conventions and platforms, its paramount authority, and to punish with expulsion all deserters caught trying to sneak back into its ranks. Such punishment sternly indicated will make it strong to meet its enemies of opposing political beliefs. And it should be willing, as a matter of policy as well as of principle, to suffer defeat after defeat rather than be led by traitors and deserters to what could not fail to be inglorious and dishonorable disaster.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE FIGHT IS NOT DONE.

Words of Encouragement From the Leader of the Silver Forces.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, in an address delivered at a luncheon given in his honor at New York, among other things, said:

Now, a word of encouragement. I want to say to those who have fought that the fight is not done. I want to encourage you by saying that I have not found any person who was with us who is sorry that he was with us, and of those who have fought under the allied forces I do not know of any one who today regrets the part that he took on election day and during the campaign.

I know that the people who were with us treasure as one of the most delightful of recollections that they took part in this memorable campaign. I have

found a great many who had not been with us before election who have come to us since the election. If your experience has been the same as mine, you will find that there has been a profound disappointment among many who were led to believe that the maintenance of the gold standard, or the positive declaration that it would be maintained, would restore confidence, revive business and bring back prosperity. This has not been the result.

The gold standard is doing now just what it has always done. It is helping those who own money and hurting those who are producing wealth. I have no doubt that the agitation which was begun in earnest this year is going to go on and that the experience of the American people will lead them to the conviction which argument was not able to secure. After all, experience is the best test in politics.

During the campaign the people listen to arguments, but doubt them. Somebody wins, and that somebody attempts to put the principles in practice, and the people are able to compare the goods furnished with the samples shown during the campaign.

The people are intelligent enough to be able to tell whether the goods are up to the sample, and they are intelligent enough to determine whether the policy which has been prescribed is a benefit or not. I have no doubt in my mind that the more experience the United States has with the gold standard the more bimetalism there will be. You must make people think, and then they will see what it is necessary for them to do. I think the last campaign has made people think, and the result of this thinking is going to be the right settlement of the money question and all questions that surround us.

A LITTLE PREVIOUS.

It Now Appears That Japan Has Not Adopted the Gold Standard.

A few weeks ago the gold standard organs were in a state of eruption, belching forth slug heads, double-headed leaders and paragraphic grapes. They fairly stood up on their rear limbs and howled with glee, declaring that Japan had fallen into line with Turkey, Spain, England and other enlightened nations and declared for the gold standard. Sermons full of financial rejoicing were preached from the tipods of gold standard newspapers, and that good old gold standard song,

This is the snap we long have sought
And mourned because we found it not,
was sung amidst scenes of wild hilarity such as are seldom witnessed in this country.

But, alas and alack, odd zoeks and forsooth, the gold standard press erupted somewhat previously, and now it is busily engaged in not saying a word about the fact that Japan has done nothing of the kind! Japan is still doing business with silver and doing more of it to the square inch than any other nation on earth, paganism and hugh of civilized methods considered. The American Banker was one of the gold standard organs that threw a few joyful fits when it was announced that Japan had gone to the gold standard. It is the only one of the gold standard organs, says the Omaha World-Herald, that was honest enough to correct its misstatements, and this is the way it corrected itself:

The report that Japan had adopted the gold standard proves to have been premature. A bill has been introduced in the diet providing for the reorganization of the currency on that basis, which, it is now said, will be strongly opposed.

Yes, it will be strongly opposed. Japan is not gray haired in the matter of civilization as we view it, but Japan is old enough to know a good thing when she sees it. It is not likely that Japan, eager and anxious to become a leading commercial nation, will consent to adopt a financial policy that will make her play second violin in John Bull's monetary orchestra. The Jap is not yet civilized up to that point. He is yet pagan enough to think he is able to manage his own business and do it without adopting the financial policy of Turkey, Spain, England and other highly civilized gold standard countries.

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

The Battle Will Be Waged on the Lines of the Last National Campaign.

The nomination by the Democrats of Chicago of Carter H. Harrison, oldest son and namesake of the World's fair mayor of Chicago, who, before his tragic taking off, was one of the most picturesque figures in American politics, is a strong and a significant proceeding.

The nominee, during the few years that have elapsed since young Harrison arrived at an age to participate in politics, has shown that he is the inheritor of many of the qualities of mind and manner which made his distinguished father so popular and successful. He is possessed of an engaging personality, and has managed, during his brief career, to become one of the leaders of the Chicago Democracy.

The significant feature about his nomination is that an adulteration of Mugwumpery or ruckism will be permitted to disfigure the face of the Chicago Democracy during the spring campaign now on. The men who voted for Bryan and bimetalism last fall will be bound Carter H. Harrison in his race for the mayoralty.

The fight will be watched with interest by the whole country, as the issue, which separated the two great parties during the presidential campaign, there is a strong chance for Harrison to win, as the Republicans and bootlocks will each have a tether in the field, and there will rub the heels of bootlocks that Hanna had, when with to buy votes against the Democratic ticket.

Still Batters Them.

Considering the fact that it is what they most earnestly desire, the gold organs are losing an amazingly lot of sleep over what they call the rapid demoralization of the free silver ranks.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

The Republican State Ticket Seems to Have Been Successful.

Detroit, April 6.—Returns from the state indicate the re-election of Judge Charles D. Long, Republican, as justice of the supreme court and the defeat of George L. Yule fusion candidate; Charles D. Lawton and William J. Coker, Republican candidates for regents of the University of Michigan, are also elected.

The vote was light and the free silver sentiment was shown in several of the cities more strongly than in the November election. This appears to have been especially true on the southern tier of counties. In a few cases on the votes for city officers Republican majorities of last fall were turned into fusion victories. As usual the results as to local officers is considerably split up politically.

Mugger's Candidate Defeated.

Detroit, April 6.—William C. Maybury, Democrat, was elected mayor by about 1,000 majority over Captain Albert E. Stewart, Republican. In view of Mr. Maybury's victory it is considered surprising that Judge John Miner, Democratic candidate for police justice, was defeated by Judge Albert F. Sellers, Republican, who was re-elected by a majority fully equal to that of Maybury. Maybury's election is looked upon as a decided defeat for Governor Pingree, who practically named Captain Stewart as his successor as mayor after the court had overruled the governor's contention that he could hold both the offices of governor and mayor.

Victory For Silver Men.

Battle Creek, Mich., April 6.—The silver men elected Dr. Metcalf mayor by 509 majority and carried the city ticket. Yable has 400 majority. Last fall McKinley carried this city by 345 majority.

Republican Loss.

Potosky, Mich., April 6.—Potosky Republicans elect M. F. Quantance mayor and a majority of city officers. The net Republican loss is 100 since November.

Ice Gorge Formed.

Bismarck, N. D., April 6.—The ice in the Missouri here became gorged and the water is now rising at the rate of 6 feet per hour. A perfect torrent is rushing toward Mandan and it is probable that the lower part of that town will be inundated. The Northern Pacific tracks between this city and Mandan are under water. The great steamboat warehouse at the landing here is afloat. It is tied to the bank by cables.

Racing Board Completed.

Baltimore, April 6.—The racing board of the League of American Wheelmen has been completed by the appointment of Henry S. Dixon of Dixon, Ill., who will assume charge of Fred Gerloch's old district, comprising Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska.

Rejuvenation of General Porter.

New York, April 6.—Henry Oliver Porter, the 12-year-old son of Robert P. Porter, died at his home in this city. For three weeks he had suffered from inflammation of the brain and forced to undergo four operations.

The Italian Parliament.

Rome, April 6.—There were large crowds present when parliament was opened. The king was accompanied by the crown prince Vittorio Emanuele, prince of Naples, and his majesty's nephews, the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin and the Duke of Abruzzi, and by the Duke of Genoa, his cousin. The queen, the princess of Naples, the Duchess Aosta, and the Duchess of Genoa, with their suites, witnessed the ceremony from the gallery reserved for them. All the foreign diplomats were present.

A Railroad Investigation.

Savannah, April 6.—The interstate commerce commission began an investigation of the complaints against the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The claim is made that the Pensacola and Atlantic branch of the Louisville and Nashville road has made an arbitrary system of charges which compel naval store men and others to ship to and from Pensacola and Mobile instead of doing business with Savannah.

Delight of Speculators.

New York, April 6.—The traders in stocks made a plaything of New Jersey Central stock and worked their will with it. So inviting a subject for speculation was it that it absorbed a large share of attention in a very narrow market, its wide and erratic fluctuations made it especially available for the purpose of traders.

Testing Coal.

An apparatus by which an engineer may test or determine the quality and adaption of the coal he receives is described in the Boston Journal of Commerce. The test is not intended to be an analysis, but principally to show the amount of fixed carbon in the coal and the percentage of ash. As each carload is received samples are taken from 20 or more parts of the car, thoroughly mixed and quartered, each quarter being also weighed and the carbon consumed, and the ash weighed. This estimate is important in guarding against the use of coal having an undue percentage of ash. The various coals differ in the percentage of ash which they contain, some Cumberland coals having from 12 to 14 per cent of ash, while a good New York will have as low as 3 or 4 per cent. Thus, though the coals may look alike to the average engineer, the heat value characterizing them is 10 per cent greater in one description than the other, and, ascertaining this, an important saving in the cost of fuel may result.

A King and His Court.

The sovereign who makes use of his crown most frequently is that most simple, unaffected and dignified of all monarchs of Europe, King Oscar of Sweden, who does it at a time that he opens parliament at Stockholm or at Christiania.

It scarcely adds to his appearance, for it comes down too far over his nose, and some say gives the impression of a derby hat worn on the back of the head and pulled down over the ears. Indeed it is only the king's majestic status and dignified bearing that preserve him from looking ridiculous when he has got it upon his head.—London Letter.

Torn by Horses.

During the middle ages great criminals, such as pirates and persons who conspired against the king, were torn to pieces by horses, one or two powerful steeds being fastened to each limb and driven in different directions, Ravallac, the assassin of Henry IV, and Damians, who conspired against Louis XV, were put to death in this manner.

He Would Not Be Understood.

Colonel James Tamplin, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, is a veritable walking history of the wars, in which he has been with much honor. Colonel Tamplin was reading a paper recently, when he saw a portrait of the president of one of the great railroads cutting in Chicago. "I'll tell you a story about that man," he said. "When we were hanging around Vicksburg looking for trouble with the 'Johnnies,' there was more or less foraging. I remember this man, then a private in our company, while hanging about the adjoining farms ran across a barrel of prime cider. Being a good soldier, he promptly confiscated the order and employed an aged dairy to tote it into camp.

"Cider was scarce in those days, and he rigged up a temporary bar and was soon doing a lively business retailing it at 10 cents a cup. The barrel stood well back in his tent, and for a time he was so busy filling orders that he paid no attention to a disturbance in the rear of the tent. Then the crowd began to dwindle and he realized that something was wrong. He importuned a passing soldier to sample his wares, but the fellow shook his head and said the price was too high. 'There's a fellow around here selling cider at 5 cents a glass,' he said.

"The owner of the barrel took a turn around his tent and found a great crowd gathered in the rear. Another member of the company had driven a spigot into the other end of the barrel and was doing a land office business. Well, he saw the game was up, and rather than be outdone he invited the whole crowd around in front and told them to pitch in. He was willing to meet competition, and rather than be undersold on his own goods he would ladle out the cider free.

"I reckon, however," added Colonel Tamplin, "that he had made enough before the trick was discovered to give him a start in the railroad business, for I see he has been doing quite well ever since."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Grant's Patent of Nobility.

During the years of his second administration President Grant was accustomed to spend his summers at Montauk Beach, N. J. Near his cottage was that of Hon. George M. Robeson, secretary of the navy, whose family consisted of his wife, his 4-year-old daughter Ethel, and his 8-year-old stepson, Richard Audick, whose father had been a commander in the navy.

It was the custom of all war vessels to fire a series of salutes as they passed the secretary's cottage. These were conscientiously returned by young Audick, who had mounted a toy cannon at the foot of the flagstaff in front of the home.

One morning while the children were playing with some companions they were startled by the booming of guns, and rushing to the fence, they beheld great smoke wreaths drifting away from the United States ship Tallapoosa. Without further ado Richard applied the fuse to his gun and acknowledged the salutation. While thus employed the kneeling boy suddenly felt three light blows on his back, and looking up beheld the figure of the president standing beside him. In one hand the nation's chief held a lighted cigar, while in the other the astonished boy saw a toy sword belonging to his sister Ethel.

"Rise, Richard, I dub thee knight," said the rugged old warrior, and the laughter of several friends who stood at a line.

Then, turning his cigar to his lips, he said gamely and resumed his way.—Atlanta Constitution.

Historic Trees In New York.

On West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street and St. Nicholas avenue, Washington Heights, stand a number of remarkable trees. They were formerly the grounds surrounding the old Jun 1 mansion, which is now known as Earle Child. They are Egyptian cypress, and have a history, like everything pertaining to this remarkable mansion and its grounds. They were sent as a present to Napoleon Bonaparte from the sultan of Egypt as a gift of honor, but arrived in Bayre, France, after the battle of Waterloo. Stephen Jun 1, who was in France at the time, and a personal friend of Napoleon, succeeded in gaining an audience with the emperor the night before he was banished to the island of St. Helena. Napoleon presented the trees to Jun 1, who brought them to America on the clipper ship Lima, which he had chartered with the hope of anthing Napoleon to escape to this country. These trees, when brought here, had their native earth still clinging to their roots. They were planted as described above, where they flourished and grew to a large size, spreading out their peculiar branches wide over their adopted soil—a mute reminder of the dream of empire which was so vainly dreamed of by Napoleon.

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square, First-class Barber Shop, Ladies' and Children's Hairdressing done to order. Special rates for ladies' hairdressing.

A LETZ Frontier

For Catarrh

Hay-Fever

Cold in Head

Ely's Cream Balm is a positive cure. Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed, 50 cents at drug stores or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY'S BALM, 55 Warren St., New York City.

The Rosy Freshness

And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use POZZONI'S Complexion Powder.

Piano Tuning.

Mr. C. S. Munson, the tuner, is here. Leave orders at postoffice. It

Iron and Steel FENCING

We can save you money on Fences. Can build you an iron fence cheaper than you can build a wooden one.

Fire Escapes, Jail Cells, Etc.

This department of our business will be in the hands of a practical man. Give us a call.

J. R. ASHTON MACHINERY CO.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, April 7th.

A Production Celebrated Throughout the Entire English Speaking World.

Morrison's

Original Monster Production of

..... FAUST

ALL NEW (Tons of Magnificent Scenery THIS SEASON) WORLDS OF ELECTRICAL SURPRISES Oceans of Wonderful Effects

HAGEMAN & RANDALL,

COMMISSION -- BROKERS.

ROOM 21, CINCINNATI BLOCK, LIMA, O.

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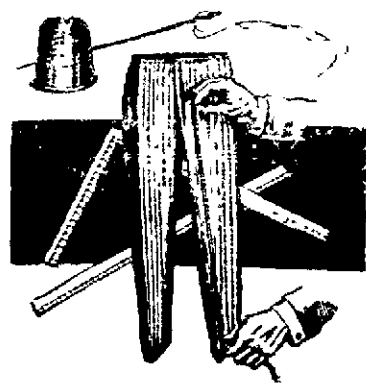
Macdonald, Losey & Ashbrook.

CINCINNATI, O.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought or sold for cash or on margin. Write for information and daily market letter. Correspondence invited.

ICE!

Having been favored with your patronage during past seasons, permit us to return you our thanks for the same. Our ICE for the coming season is of the finest quality produced from pure spring water—pumped direct from the wells—and again thanking you for past favors,



YOU GET MEASURE FOR MEASURE

Here, and one hundred cents worth of satisfaction for every dollar of your money.

We are making Spring Suits in the highest style of tailoring art. We are employing the latest patterns and the most substantial woolsens.

We are charging the same reasonable prices as heretofore. Always glad to show you through. Call and examine them.

H. J. LAWLOR,
AMERICAN TAILOR.
308 North Main St.

Attention Oil Men!

"HOW TO SAVE TIME ON DRILLING WELLS!"

You must know there is a big loss of power from your belts slipping. Well, we can stop that and so can you. If you will use GREEN SEAL BELT DRESSING on your belts.

Read what these drillers say:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 20, '97.
Your Dressing is just the thing; it covers wear on machinery, and with it we can run a belt that would tear in two if we had to make it tight enough to hold without the Dressing. It is not a good thing for belt manufacturers, but it is a "Daisy" for the users of belts. Besides we have no shipping now.

Yours,
GILCHRIST & GOLDRICH.
We send it on trial and guarantee it to do all we claim for it.
Write us for a can of it.

PHENIX OIL CO.,
Quincy Block. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Report of the Condition
of
The Metropolitan Bank,
At Lima, Ohio, in the State of Ohio, before the commencement of business on the first Monday of April, 1897.

RESOURCES	
Loans on real estate	\$119,772.12
All other loans and discounts	1,231.70
Overdrafts	14,727.43
Due from other banks and bankers	1,237.65
Real estate	2,490.60
Furniture and fixtures	4,221.93
Current expenses	21,461.51
Cash items	5,162.12
Total	\$150,985.96

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	11,000.00
Undivided profits	1,004.20
Individual deposits	129,581.76
Total	\$150,985.96

W. H. Duffield, cashier of "The Metropolitan Bank, Lima, Ohio," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. DUFFIELD, Cashier
STATE OF OHIO,
COUNTY OF ALLEN,
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of April 1897.
J. O. OHLER
Notary Public.

This bank was incorporated January 1900, under an act of 1899, and commenced business June 17th, 1890.
W. H. DUFFIELD, Cashier

Thoburn's King's Daughters
will hold their regular business meeting on Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Cynthia Crist, 130 North McDonell street. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.
SECRETARY.

In a letter to the manufacturers Messrs. Davis & Buzard of West Monroey, Pa., say, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has cured people whom our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of it and they now recommend it, as do the rest of us." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Helster, 58 public square.

Frank Morris
has opened a fine line of new styles of wall paper in room No. 9, Holmes block, second floor. Take the elevator.

Special Sale
on Easter suitings and trousers. Call in and surprise yourself on our prices.
WEST & PFUM,
726 229 N. Main, Holmes block.

Hull Bros.
Livery and feed stable, 121 e. Spring st. Cab calls answered promptly. 17

DEMOCRATS.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

Councilman—Roush, R., 52; O'Brien, D., 184.
Assessor—Brown, R., 57; Kahler, D., 192.

SECOND WARD.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 113; Craig, D., 182.
Constable—Miller, R., 127; Mummaugh, R., 119; Flath, D., 162; Phalen, D., 168.
Councilman—Metheany, R., 132; Robbins, D., 165.
Assessor—Patton, R., 113; O'Brien, D., 181.

THIRD WARD, PRECINCT A.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 153; Craig, D., 146; Higgins, L., 5.
Constable—Miller, R., 191; Flath, D., 100; Finicle, L., 4; Mummaugh, R., 188; Phalen, D., 109; Allen, L., 4.
Councilman—Pennypacker, R., 177; Disman, D., 122; Willower, L., 8.
Assessor—Willower, R., 202; Kepner, D., 100; Doty, L., 4.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 94; Craig, D., 97.
Constables—Miller, R., 116; Flath, D., 72; Mummaugh, R., 111; Phalen, D., 75.
Councilman—Pennypacker, R., 103; Disman, D., 87.
Assessor—Willower, R., 119; Kepner, D., 70.

FOURTH WARD, PRECINCT A.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 102; Craig, D., 68; Higgins, L., 10.
Constable—Miller, R., 108; Flath, D., 61; Field, L., 6; Mummaugh, R., 104; Phalen, D., 62; Allen, L., 6.
Councilman—Snider, R., 95; Keller, D., 74; Dingledine, L., 6.
Assessor—Bedford, R., 193; Arnold, D., 69; Shook, L., 5.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 154; Craig, D., 132; Higgins, L., 3.
Constable—Miller, R., 135; Mummaugh, R., 137; Flath, D., 131; Phalen, D., 143; Finicle, L., 8.
Councilman—Snider, R., 156; Keller, D., 132; Dingledine, L., 11.
Assessor—Bedford, R., 139; Arnold, D., 145; Shook, L., 11.

PRECINCT C.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 100; Craig, D., 83.
Constables—Miller, R., 155; Mummaugh, R., 158; Flath, D., 79; Phalen, D., 76.
Councilman—Snider, R., 171; Keller, D., 67.
Assessor—Bedford, R., 14; Arnold, D., 85.

FIFTH WARD.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 220; Craig, D., 159.
Constables—Miller, R., 219; Flath, D., 146; Mummaugh, R., 218; Phalen, D., 156.
Councilman—Kemper, R., 191; Warner, D., 195.
Assessor—McClurg, R., 193; Johns, D., 179.

SIXTH WARD, PRECINCT A.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 214; Craig, D., 137; Higgins, L., 4.
Constables—Miller, R., 247; Flath, D., 96; Mummaugh, R., 243; Phalen, D., 100.
Councilman—Hughes, R., 218; Hume, D., 140.
Assessor—Davis, R., 237; Hoagland, D., 114.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 164; Craig, D., 93.
Constables—Miller, R., 170; Flath, D., 81; Mummaugh, R., 169; Phalen, D., 78.
Councilman—Hughes, R., 143; Hume, D., 111.
Assessor—Davis, R., 159; Hoagland, D., 96.

SEVENTH WARD, PRECINCT A.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 140; Craig, D., 194; Higgins, L., 1.
Constables—Miller, R., 160; Flath, D., 167; Finicle, L., 2; Mummaugh, R., 153; Phalen, D., 171; Allen, L., 1.
Councilman—Harley, R., 145; Koch, D., 178; Spencer, L., 1.
Assessor—Watson, R., 147; Ashby, D., 185; Brown, L., 3.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 103; Craig, D., 104.
Constables—Miller, R., 113; Flath, D., 87; Mummaugh, R., 110; Phalen, D., 92.
Councilman—Harley, R., 98; Koch, D., 113.
Assessor—Watson, R., 89; Ashby, D., 127.

AT SPENCERVILLE.

In the enterprising village of Spencerville and in Spencer township the Democrats elected the entire ticket, the vote being as follows:

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

Ricker, D., 313; Hooker, R., 147.

TREASURER.

Louth, D., 309; Koenig, R., 164.

CONSTABLE.

Miller, D., 315; Savage, R., 146.

ASSESSOR.

Robbins, D., 439; Lowery, R., 124.

MAYOR.

Keeth, D., 220; Gamble, R., 121.

COUNCILMEN.

Hussey, D., 212; Anderson, D., 202; Hance, D., 203; Burns, D., 196; Cochran, R., 140; Harblson, R., 125; Archer, R., 137; Brice, R., 123.

MEMBERS OF SCHOOL BOARD.

Miller, D., 275; Roush, D., 278;

Mrs. Bailey, R., 144 Mrs. Davison, R., 142.

ELIDA.

The Democrats at Elida elected a full Democratic ticket yesterday, as follows: Mayor, N. W. Stemen; marshal, Thomas Neely; member of school board, W. H. Gahman; treasurer, W. H. Crites; councilmen, Jacob Askins, Nicholas Strayer and E. V. Stelmen.

HARROD CORPORATION.

Councilmen, S. Winegardner, D., John Cole, R., and D. Hammond, R.; village clerk, Charles Smith, R.; marshal, M. Leatherman, D.

IN AUGLAIZE TOWNSHIP.

The following officers were elected, all Republicans: For trustee, T. A. Hubbel; treasurer, Nelson Stevenson; assessor, Clark Woolery; constables, W. H. Durbin, Ed Smith; justice of the peace, G. M. Clevenger.

DR. JONES ELECTED.

In Sugar Creek townsh'p Dr. R. E. Jones, Democrat, was re-elected township treasurer by a majority of 55. The normal Republican majority in the township is 54. Evan K. Jones was elected road supervisor in his district.

A FAST RUN

Made by the C. H. & D. Paper Train from Lima to Toledo.

The C. H. & D. distinguished itself Sunday morning by making a rapid and successful run from here to Toledo, with the paper train. The train was delayed on the south end of the road, and was obliged to reach Toledo in a certain time to make connections with other trains. Engineer Myers and conductor Morgan were placed in charge of the train, with engine 208, and ordered to make a fast run. They were given a clear track, and in one hour and twenty-eight minutes they were in Toledo. Stops of three minutes each were made at Columbus Grove, Ottawa, Leipsic and Deshler and the train ran slow through Weston, Perrysburg, Tontogany and the Toledo yards. Deducting the time for stops and the loss by running slow, the number of minutes left would be less than 71, the number of miles from Lima to Toledo. This by railroad men was considered an extraordinary fast run.

NATURE AS AN ARTIST.

Stone Formations on Which Were Found Some Wonderful Pictures.

Pliny, a well known writer of about the time of Christ mentions having seen an eagle the lines and markings of which formed a perfect picture of Apollo and the nine muses. Pliny says that the little children regarded it as a sight in this wonderful natural picture, as well as the ancient drawings, Apollo was represented seated in the midst of the muses, harp in hand.

Maiores, another writer of high standing, saw an eagle in the collection of a painter at Venice which, when polished, showed a perfect picture of a shepherd with a crook in hand and cloak thrown loosely over his shoulders.

In the church of St. John, at Pisa, Italy, there is a piece of stone heavily marked with red, blue and yellow spots, the lines representing an old man with heavy white beard with a bell in his hand seated beside a small stream. To the worshippers at St. John's it is known as the St. Anthony stone the picture upon it being a perfect likeness of that saint, even to the minor details of time and bell.

In 1605 some quarymen in Italy burst open a slab of marble, both sides of which contained an image of St. John the Baptist covered with the skin of a camel. Everything was true to nature—a single exception, the saint had only been provided with one leg and foot. How, when or upon what pretext the Turks were allowed to gain possession of the wonderful relic the writer's authority fails to state. It only adds that the miraculous production is now in the temple of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Directly after the great Johnstown flood D. S. Winigrove, superintendent of the marble yard at the penitentiary at Baltimore, found a slab of marble with lines and veins which made a perfect picture of the fated city of Johnstown and the surrounding country. The sky is plainly marked, as are also the hills and mountains surrounding the town. Piles upon piles of ruins are marked, with an occasional steeple or toppling wall overhanging the scene of awful destruction. Taken all in all, the scene is considered one of the most wonderful natural formations ever found in America.—Brooklyn Eagle.

OIL AND GAS.

NOTES.

Pennsylvania oil 58
North Lima oil 60
South Lima oil 60
Indiana oil 59

Buckeye Pipe Line runs April 3 44,517 15; April 4 1,693.69.

The offices of the Manhattan Oil Co., which have been located at Findlay heretofore, were transferred to Toledo yesterday.

Have Your

Horses clipped by Hull Bros. Stable 121 e. Spring st.

The Ladies' Aid Society

of Epworth church will hold a social at the home of Mrs. Slygh, 1139 east High street, Wednesday evening, April 7th. Everyone invited. Supper, 10c.

Hats,

Correct shapes in all shades, at WEST & PFUM'S, 229 Holmes Block.

BY MANY FRIENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Mullin are Tendered a Farewell Reception.

Mrs. M. R. Mullin and daughters, Misses Nettie and May, of 602 North Jackson street, will leave Thursday for North English, Iowa, to visit her parents. From there they will go to Hamilton, Mo., to visit her sister and brother. They will then continue their journey to Denver, Colo., where they will be met by their son and Mr. Mullin's brother, Festus H. Mullin, who will accompany them to Cripple Creek. There they will make their future home with Festus H. Mullin, who has a lucrative position in the Cripple Creek district.

Mrs. Mullin and family have made many warm friends since coming to Lima who wish them success in their new home in Colorado. The people of the Congregational church tendered them a farewell reception last night.

Grand Opera in Lima

The idea of having Grand Opera in Lima is almost enough to take away one's breath, yet it is a fact, nevertheless. The De Pasquali Grand Opera Company, which is to come here under the auspices of the opera house management, is composed of the really great Italian operatic artists who have been trained for such work, and their performances are said to be given with an earnestness and abandon that never fails to arouse their audiences to the highest pitch of excitement and enthusiasm.

Signora De Pasquali has a voice that is of superb quality and her singing is often compared to that of Melba. Signorina Bartolini is an unusually fine contralto, and is a very beautiful girl, but she is not responsible for the latter. Signor De Pasquali is a typical vocalist of the intense Italian school, and uses his delicious voice most artistically. Signor Sartori has sung in a large part of the Grand Opera companies of the world, and his "Mephistopheles" and "Plunket" are really great impersonations. Cavalleria Rusticana will be given entire, as well as the third act of Faust and the second act of Martha. This furnishes a pleasing variety of tragedy and comedy. This great performance will be given at Fauri's opera house, Lima, Ohio, Saturday, April 10.

No need to suffer with rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, cramps or colic. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cures all such troubles, and does it quickly.

Monarch Shirts,

Clorett & Coon collars and cuffs, at WEISER & PFUM'S, 229 Holmes Block.

G. E. BLUEM.

G. E. BLUEM.

Elegant Ready Made Suits

FOR LADIES' WEAR:

See Them Here To-morrow.

Ladies' Ready-Made Suits.

We are showing a splendid assortment of Ladies' Suits and Separate Skirts. The style fit and quality and the low prices we ask for them is why we have such a nice trade in this department. Have you seen our ready made skirts? If not, make this department a visit to-morrow.

Children's Jackets.

For the cool days every child ought to wear a light jacket. We have them and you can buy them from \$1.00 to \$5.00 in all shades and styles.

Lace Curtains

At bargain prices this week.

G. E. BLUEM.

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Cloak House

Corsets.

The latest and best shapes of domestic and imported makes at the lowest prices are here. Styles are perfect and every pair warranted.

Her Majesty's Corset

W. C. C., R. and G. and Kabo

Are the great selling corsets at the present time. Buy one of them here and you will buy no other.

Beautiful Silks

Beautiful silks were never so plentiful or so low priced as they are now at this store. But prettiness and mail prices are not the only features—quality is at its best.

A COMPLETE LIBRARY

FREE!

WORD CONTEST FOR LIMA PEOPLE.

All the School Children (and Ladies From 19 to 23 and Also From 31 to 37 Years Old) are Invited to Participate. All Others Excluded.

Compose as many words, of one syllable from letters contained in the three words, "Ridpath's Universal History," as you can. Indicate the whole number composed by figures, and send the same to the "Agent of

RIDPATH'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY

At Hoffman House, city," by June 1st. The one composing the greatest number is entitled to a set of the above mentioned work free, of which several hundred sets are already sold in your city. Should you care to examine the work, send us a card with your name and street number and we will be pleased to show you the same. If you prefer a Cyclopaedia, (in case you already have the A. W. H.) we will make the winner a present of the "People's" in six large volumes. It treats of 60,000 topics and is brought up to date; or a set of

RIDPATH'S GREAT RACES,

Which Treats of 400 Different Races of Mankind.

These works have been in the market for years, are standard works, and a credit to any home.

Lima, O., Feb. 10, 1897.

I regard John Clark Ridpath the greatest living historian, and his work on "The History of the World" as his greatest. This work I can commend in the strongest terms. It is logical in arrangement and scholarly throughout. It is by far the best history for the public yet written. Very resp'y,
C. C. MILLER,
Superintendent Public Schools



ONLY
10c
A
WEEK,

The ...

Daily
Times-
Democrat.

The
Largest,
Newsiest
and
Leading
Paper
of
Lima.



A KIND BURGLAR.

So sets an Example That Other Bad Men Might Follow.

"Put up your hands!" The bold muzzle of a revolver was pressed against the temple of the man with the grocery packages, whose face, unprotected by muffle or scarf, looked long drawn, lean and haggard in the uncertain light of a distant street lamp.

The hands went up, to the detriment of the grocery packages, which were allowed to fall to the pavement.

A hurried search by the partly masked footpad and then an exclamation:

"Only a quarter! That all you got?"

"That's all, stranger, an that represents the work of sawn half a cord of wood. I laid out to spend that for meat at the market on the corner ahead—15 cents of it for shoulder steak, an the 10 left was to go for two loaves of bread at the grocery round the corner."

"Well, you've got your groceries yet," answered the mask. "You may put down your hands and pick 'em up now."

Then the man with the lean face stooped down and, after a minute examination of the small, collapsed packages on the pavement, said:

"The quart of beans is busted an scattered all over the ground, an the sugar is, too—10 cents' worth. An the butter—waal, you've stepped on that, an it's trodden all over. Then things represents t'other half cord of wood. I been buckin at that cord of wood all day long an allowed to surprise Maria tonight with them things; it's the first money I've been able to earn in a week, an I don't see how we're goin to git along without 'em. I surely don't, stranger. Times has been mighty rough on us this winter, stranger. I don't mean to complain at the ways of Providence, but seems to me my lites is mighty hard sometimes. Perhaps, after all, stranger, you'd better shoot me with that gun an done with it. Pears if I'd rather be shot now than not."

The robber had commenced to move off, but he paused to listen. Now he turned and came back.

"See here, you! I'll allow I'm a gambler, thug and all that and more, and I can stand a good deal, but your hand is too much for me. You hold all the best cards. I'm a bad man from way back, but here's your quarter, and here's a dollar to go with it. No, take it; get more beans and butter and things for Maria."

Down the dark alley plunged the bad man from way back as a policeman appeared in the distance, and as he disappeared in the gloom he muttered:

"I wonder if I couldn't brace up and be like that man? I b'lieve that quarter of his'n has blistered my hand and burned a hole clean through my pocket."—Minneapolis Journal.

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AMONG CANNIBALS.

The Horrid Record of a Traveler Brings Home From Central Africa.

We are getting to be better acquainted with that repulsive habit, man eating, and Sidney Langford Hinde, in his "The Fall of the Kongo Arabs," published in London by Matheson, writes that in central Africa cannibalism is growing and extending to tribes that formerly were free from the taint. Miss Kingsley in her recent book tells us of her visit to a country of cannibals.

As commanding a force in the service of the Free State it was the business of the author to prevent the raids of the Kongo Arabs. The Arabs, it is represented, were good fighters, but when beaten fled precipitately, fearful of being eaten by the followers of the Belgian train.

It is one of the beliefs of Mussulmans that a mutilated body cannot enter heaven. So cannibalism, or the dread of it, had its effects on these slave dealing Arabs.

The Bangala people cannot have a single idea of humanity. They have the cruel habit of maiming the animal they want to eat, believing that when it lingers half alive its flesh will become tender. Though there was an abundance of hippopotami, the cannibals preferred human flesh, and they dealt in it.

An instance is presented of a sentry in the employ of the white forces who, under instruction, fired at a supposed enemy. The shot was fatal, and the man fell. The man killed proved to be the father of the sentry, and the son thought it was "hard lines" since he was unable to eat him.

"The commandant ordered him to bury the body properly, but discovered afterward that, though the man would not eat the body himself, he had given it to his friends to eat. That same week a young Basongo chief came to the commandant while at his dinner in his tent and asked for the loan of his knife, which, without thinking, the commandant lent him. He immediately disappeared behind the tent and cut the throat of a little girl slave belonging to him and was in the act of cooking her when one of our soldiers saw him and reported what he was doing. This cannibal was put in irons, but some two months later I found him in such a wretched condition that, fearing he would die, I took him out of the chains and gave him his liberty with a warning. Scarcely a fortnight had passed when he was brought in by some of our Hausa soldiers, who said that he was eating the children in and about our cantonments."

There was no hesitancy on the part of the natives as to their cannibalistic tendencies. They would say to the whites, "Give us that man; he is a lazy fellow, and you will never get any good out of him, so you may as well give him to us to eat."

Slavery was to some of the natives rather a desirable condition. They reasoned it out to Captain Hinde in this way: "If I am free and don't get work, who is going to feed me? Whereas, if I have a master, he has to find me work, and when there is no work he has still to feed me."

Captain Hinde's story of the pygmies presents no novel points. If physically they are much below the average height of man, the little fellows make up for their deficiencies by cunning. They use weapons tipped with poison and, with their tiny bows and arrows, are remarkably quick and handy.

Once on a visit to N'Gandu, the capital of Congo Sutele, who was at one time Tippoo Tib's lieutenant, Captain Hinde saw a horrid thing—an execution.

"The man is immediately torn to pieces and disappears as quickly as a hare is broken up by a pack of hounds. Every man lays hold of him at once with one hand and with the other whips off the piece with his knife."

The Winter Soft Crab.

The winter soft crab differs from its summer cousin only slightly in appearance, being a little narrower in the body. It is, however, more succulent and finer flavored than the choicest specimen of the other kind, a fact that is well known to epicures. Moreover, being a rock crab, or, as it is called here, a sand crab, it differs in its habits from the other, which lives in the mud, and this difference has much to do with its comparative scarcity in ordinary seasons. It is much harder to find, unless the hunter has sharp eyes and a good knowledge of its ways, and it chooses its hiding places and its time of shedding with a wisdom too great for reason and attributable only to instinct.

In his will Peter the Great points out the course to be pursued by his successors for the extension of the Russian empire and the subjugation of Europe. In clause 9 he says: "Do all in your power to approach closely Constantinople and India. Remember that he who rules over these countries is the real sovereign of the world."

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LOVED AT SIGHT.

One of the Quickest Courtships and Weddings on Record.

"The quickest marriage tie up I ever heard of," remarked the charming and accomplished New York drummer to a crowd of ordinary drummers, "took place on a Baltimore and Ohio train in the state of West Virginia about three years ago, and I was a witness to it. I was coming through from the west, and somewhere in the neighborhood of Deer Park a very comely and wholesome looking mountain woman got aboard. She was, I should judge, about 10 years old and had every appearance of thrift and widowhood in a long established condition. She had with her a boy of about 14, who was her son. She was garrulous and friendly, as some women sometimes are, and it wasn't long until she was asking me all manner of questions. She was talking along at 40 miles an hour, and at one of the stations about 20 miles west of Cumberland a man, who would have been considered an excellent match for the woman, came in and sat down across the aisle from the lady and myself. I thought at first he was going to mingle in the conversation, but he did not, though he listened to the woman as if she were an angel speaking out of the clouds.

"Naturally the woman doesn't live who could stand that sort of silent adoration business, and it was not long until she was really talking across the aisle to the newcomer, though she was apparently still talking to me. Just as the whistle sounded for Cumberland the man arose and came over to us, stopping, with his hands resting on the back of the seat the woman occupied and on the back of mine.

"Excuse me, ma'am," he said, loud enough to be heard above the noise of the train, so there might be no mistake, "but what might your name be?"

"Well," she responded pertly and with a blush of some inner consciousness of what was in the mind of the man, "it might be the same as your'n, I reckon, but I s'pose it ain't."

"Why ain't it?" he inquired nervously.

"It was the oddest performance I had ever witnessed, and the dead earnestness in the voices and manner of both the strangers impressed me so that I turned fully around to hear what the woman would reply to this apparently irrelevant, not to say silly, question."

"Indeed I'm sure I don't know," she said, looking him square in the eyes, "but I reckon it ain't 'cause you never asked me to."

"Thereupon he asked her to, plump and without any circumlocution, and she accepted him, even before she knew what her name was to be and before he knew what name she was giving up for his. Before the preliminaries were concluded the train had stopped at the station, and with a short goodby to me they hurried away up town to find a preacher to tie the knot thus strangely and quickly tangled on the train."—Washington Star.

A French Roast.

Advertisements of summer villas, of yachts and of secondhand carriages appear side by side with the advertisements of "centrally located" pews to rent in this or that fashionable church. One man was pointed out to me in Boston who subtlet pews in three different churches and "made a good thing out of all of them," as my friend expressed it. One can fancy it to be quite in keeping with the American genius for trading to pick up a job lot of pews in a church, then to "boom" the church and sublet the pews at an advance.

These people are personally, and, as a nation, fearfully sensitive. Not to shout the most absurd patriotic bombast all the time is, for a politician, political suicide, and not to do much the same thing in the case of the private individual is to earn the reputation of being finical. This tendency protects each community and the nation at large in a narrow mindedness only equaled in Turkey and China.—"America and Americans From a French Point of View."

Bricks of 1612.

The first bricks made in this country for building purposes were manufactured by colonists in Virginia in 1612. They were used in the construction of a church edifice at Jamestown and the residence of the governor of the state. A part of the Jamestown church is still standing, and the bricks are in a good state of preservation, showing that the colonists believed in making articles to resist wear by exposure to all kinds of weather. Boston Budget.

The Cocoa Tree.

The plant producing the cocoa of commerce is a tree seldom grown to a height greater than 17 or 18 feet, but is sometimes known to reach a height of 30 feet. It is known to botanists as Theobroma cacao. It bears an oblong fruit, ribbed longitudinally, measuring from 6 to 10 inches.

900 DROPS

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Spiraea -
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THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

A Most Uncomfortable Situation and How He Escaped From It.

"At the rear of a farmhouse that I was looking around one night," said the retired burglar, "I found an extension containing a single room, that appeared to be used as a wash-room. I thought if I went in through this extension I should be less likely to wake up the folks in the house, and so I got in at a rear window and started for a door at the other end opening into the main part, which I hoped to find unlocked, but I never really did find out whether it was unlocked or not, for when I had got about half way across the room I stepped through a hole in the floor and dropped into a cistern.

"I suppose that of all the uncomfortable places a man can get into one of the most uncomfortable is a cistern. It is a very difficult place to get out of, and it may be impossible to get out of it without help. The water in this cistern was just over my head, but I could swim, and the water wasn't very cold. I kept afloat and felt around the walls for something to climb out by. I did find something, the pipe from the pump, but it wasn't of any use to me, for it left the cistern just where the walls began to arch over to form the top. If it had run up under the arch a little, it might have helped me to reach the edge of the opening, but it didn't. It started out from the top of the straight wall. It was on the side toward the house, and I suppose this cistern must have been outdoors, and they built the extension over it.

"I kept paddling all the time to keep my head above water, and every now and then I looked up at the opening I had dropped through. I could make out the outline of it by the starlight in the washroom, and I wished they hadn't left the cover off. And how I did wish I could get my hands on that rim! But the nearest I could get to it was about two feet away. I found that by making a great effort I could reduce that distance to about 1 1/2 feet, but that was all, and it might as well have been 1 1/2 miles.

"Paddling around in the water one of my feet struck my tool bag, lying on the bottom, where I had dropped it when I first went down. The little bound from that, instead of from the floor of the cistern, which I had touched a few times before, threw my head a little higher out of water than usual, and then I found the satchel with both feet and stood on it. That gave me the first rest I had had since I dropped into the cistern. It raised me up so that my head was clear of the water down to just below my mouth, and I could keep in that position without very much effort and breathe easily. It was a very great relief.

"Then, of course, there was a chance to think things over with some kind of comfort. I had my jimmy in my bag, a useful tool in many ways, and no doubt I could have got out of the cistern by the aid of it, but the work would have been very difficult, and it would probably have taken too long, and as a matter of fact I had already thought of a very much simpler way of getting out. Standing on the bag not only raised my head above the water, but, of course, it raised me just so much nearer the opening at the top of the cistern. If I could get something a little higher still to stand on, a foot higher, or even less than that, I could reach the rim, and, of course, the thing to do was to end this bag up and stand on that. This seemed so extremely simple that you may wonder I hadn't thought of it before, but the falling into the cistern had been in the nature of a surprise to me, and I hadn't got around to this idea yet. I would have thought of it in time, even if I hadn't happened to strike the bag with my feet.

"Well, I balanced myself on the bag as it was until I had got a good rest, and then I bent down in the water and ended the bag up and got one foot on it to hold it, and then I stood up in the water again and got the other foot on it. Then I found I could reach within six or eight inches of the rim of the cistern. But it was a mighty shaky support, rigid enough in itself, with the bones in it, but not fixed, it was wobbly and of no use unless I could get it right in line with my body when I jumped. But I steadied it up under my feet and tried it up the best I could and made a spring from it. I caught the rim of the cistern with both hands, and then I raised myself up and chimed it. Then I got my right elbow up over on to the floor, and after that it wasn't very long before I had worked myself up over the edge and out, but I didn't try to do any more work that night."—New York Sun.

An Anecdote.

Charlie (reading his composition).—Every rabbit has four legs and one anecdote.

Teacher.—What do you mean by an anecdote?

Charlie.—A short, funny tale.—London Answers.

POLITICAL PHRASES.

Many of Them Due to English Historians and Statesmen.

An "unfettered press" is one of the historical phrases of our language, but not every reader knows that it was coined by the celebrated Richard Brinsley Butler Sheridan. When speaking on the liberty of the press, the orator thrilled the house with the following sentence: "Give them, a corrupt house of lords, give them a venal house of commons, give them a tyrannical prince, give them a truckling court, and let me have but an unfettered press, I will defy them to encroach a hair's breadth upon the liberties of England."

The "fourth estate" is a term that is constantly applied to the press. Its origin is generally traced to Macaulay, who in his essay on "Hallam's History," in 1828, writes, "The gallery in which the reporters sit has become a fourth estate of the realm." But Hazlitt, the famous literary critic, had some five years earlier written in his "Table Talk" a sentence that must have given the idea to Lord Macaulay. Speaking of Cobbett, Hazlitt says: "He fills the ear of the public with a three man beetle, he is too much for any single newspaper antagonist, he lays waste a city orator or a member of parliament and bears hard upon the government itself. He is a kind of fourth estate in the politics of the country."

"Looming in the future" was the invention of Lord Beaconsfield. In June, 1852, then Mr. Disraeli, he issued an election address to his constituents, the electors of Buckinghamshire, in which the following occurs: "The times are favorable to such an undertaking. Juster notions of taxation are more prevalent than heretofore. Powerful agencies are at work which have introduced new phenomena into finance and altered the complexion of the fiscal world, and the possibility of greatly relieving the burdens of the country seems to loom in the future."

"Men, not measures," is now a historic phrase. It was first uttered by Mr. Canning in a speech in 1801, in opposition to the Addington ministry, when he said: "Away with the cant of 'measures, not men'—the idle supposition that it is the harness, and not the horses, that draws the chariot along. No, sir; if the comparison must be made, if the distinction must be taken, men are everything, measures are comparatively nothing. I speak of times of difficulty and danger, when systems are shaken, when the precedents and general rules of conduct fail; then it is that not to that or to this measure—however prudently devised—but to the energy and character of individuals, a state must be indebted for its salvation."

A "gigantic innovation" is a phrase that was originated by Mr. Gladstone in a debate that took place in July, 1860, on the action of the house of lords in rejecting the bill for the abolition of paper duties. "It appears to me," said Mr. Gladstone, "to the determination of one moiety of this house that there shall be no debate upon the constitutional principles which are involved in this question, and I must say that, considering that gentlemen opposite are upon this occasion the partisans of a gigantic innovation—the most gigantic and the most dangerous that has been attempted in our times—I may compliment them upon the prudence they show in resolving to be its silent partisans."—Scraps.

A Horse's Teeth.

Every horse has six teeth above and below. Before 3 years of age he sheds his middle teeth. At 3 he sheds one more on either side of the central teeth. At 4 he sheds the two corner and last of the fore teeth. Between 4 and 5 the horse cuts the under tasks. At 5 will cut the upper tasks, at which time his mouth will be complete. At 6 years the grooves and hollows begin to fill up a little. At 7 the grooves will be well high filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving little brown spots where the dark brown hollows formerly were. At 8 the whole of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At 9 there is very often seen a small bill to the outside corner teeth, the point of the task is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up and become rounding. The squares of the central teeth begin to disappear, and the gums leave them small and narrow at the top.

Couldn't Be Too Bad.

"Do you think," said the lady who was shopping, "that anybody would steal this umbrella if I were to leave it for a few minutes?"

"Really, madam," replied the clerk, "I shouldn't like to venture an opinion without first examining the umbrella."—Washington Star.

Conjugal Mysteries.

"A man who is just married tells his wife everything."

"Yes."

"And after he gets better acquainted with her he doesn't tell her anything."—Chicago Record.

MOST FAMOUS OF REMEDIES

Dr. Greene's Nervura Cures the Manager of a Great Newspaper.

Harry Hunt, Manager of the Bridgeport Morning Union, and Composer of "Soldier Boy in Blue," Made Well by Nervura.



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When people are sick, ailing or out of order, they desire to take a remedy highly recommended, one which is sure to do them good; hence the magnificent testimonials and recommendations of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy by our most prominent and well known people in public and private life, influence everybody to use this acknowledged greatest and grandest of medicines. We now add to the list of well-known people cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura, the famous composer of that most popular national song, "The Soldier Boy in Blue," Harry I. Hunt, who has appropriately dedicated his song of the American soldier to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander of the U. S. Army. Mr. Hunt is manager of the newspaper "Bridgeport Morning Union." He says:

"Regarding the good effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I cannot say enough. I had been running a good many hours a day and I was so run down that I felt something should be done at once. I had read so much of Nervura that I tried a bottle, to find its effect so wonderfully beneficial and strengthening that I tried a second bottle, with the result that I am fully restored to health, my nervousness has disappeared and I feel a hundred per cent better in every way. I can recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura without hesitation."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a pure, rich blood, gives sound sleep, good digestion and perfect action of liver and kidneys. In this way it thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities, purifies the blood, and makes you strong and well. Use Dr. Greene's Nervura now. It is not a patent medicine, but a physician's prescription, the discovery of the most successful physician in curing diseases. Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th St., New York City, and hence must of necessity be perfectly adapted to cure. Dr. Greene can be consulted free, personally or by letter. In regard to any case. Nothing to pay for consultation, examination or advice, and the low price of his wonderful health-giving medicines places a sure cure in reach of everybody. Call upon or write Dr. Greene if you are sick. Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills are the sure cure for biliousness and constipation, the practical result of Dr. Greene's long years of practical experience, small, sugar coated, easy to take, certain and pleasant to act.

Files! Files! Files!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a purgative, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 60c and \$1 per box. WILLIAMS' PILE OINTMENT, Proprietor, Cleveland, O. For sale by H. F. Vortkamp, n.e. corner Main and North streets.

Arnold's Comment.

As school inspector Matthew Arnold was examining a class in geography one day, and, holding up the poker with which he was about to stir the fire, he asked if any child could tell him where it was manufactured. There was a long silence, broken by the schoolmistress, who remarked nervously that such information was not mentioned in Cornwell's geography. "No," said Arnold; "Cornwell's an ass!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The misery of years has been cured to a single night by the use of Doan's Ointment, a positive, never-failing remedy for Itching Piles and all similar diseases. Your dealer keeps it, or can get it for you.

No fewer than 629,897 people named Muller are now living in Germany.

The favorite foods of the Kafirs are locusts, ant eggs and various insects.

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Have You Had the Grip?

If you have you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast cor. Main and North streets.

Where the Trouble Was.

"Well, girl, Jack and I are to be married at last, and we are so happy."

"Did you and Jack have some trouble in getting your father's consent?"

"No, but papa and I had a lot of trouble in getting Jack's consent."—Pick Me Up.

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A Life for 50c.

Many people have been cured of kidney diseases by taking a 50c bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast cor. Main and North streets.

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THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS. Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1 a box six for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five doses and directions, 50c. Instructions, 25c. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

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